the subscription year, unless renewed.

ck, &c. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put Stillers the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. General Notices.

SOTICE. 1.1. PERSONS having claims against the estate of the ate Dr. P. M. Walter, are requested to present the hood, and like a very child, cried out-M. H. WALKER, Adm'x.

VALUABIE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, N THE TOWN of Jacksonville, Onelow courty, known

as the Hotel The subscriber having gone in the service, ing cu' of his power to keep it up, is desirous of ling it. It is the well known hease kept for that pur-see, and is a large and convenient house for that business. th. For 40 good stalls, and all other good out houses on bot, and one and a half acres of land belonging to it.— easure in giving any information, and showing the premi-

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday cattle to death! Light, my negro man ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years. As well as a co rk coppe color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 righ, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of ngo, S. C., bought by me at Palisbury, N. C., on | night lst January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankors, having been raised. I think, some where in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Baid boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arneld & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. . . I will give the above reward for his coefficient so that I 27 or 39, black and stant built, 180 or 199 pounds weight. Tax property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of

An-on county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.
Address, Norwood's, Stanly county, N. C. Spelcer's
address Lilesville, Ausen, North Carolina.
ROWLAND HARPIS. I WHL PAY the above reward for the confinement resolute last. He is about 21 years old, 6 feet 8 or 0 inches | 1 dont want no sich cattle banging roun' me. s forefinger on his right hand is off at the first joint. Said

> J. R. TOWNSEND, Lattle Rock, Marion Diet , S. C.

From the Southern Literary Messerger.

A Horrible Scrape.

A hard day's ride through one of the wildest and most carsely settled mountain districts of Virginia, brought The trees being pretty thick on the other side of the water, I had some fault hope that the ferryman's house might be hidden among them, and shouted at the top of ed : only the echoes of my own halloing, which came back come the crasscy spurs of mountain that lifted their heads is every side, with a strange elfin sound, that increased my and added greatly to the sense of loneliness which pressive enough before I reached the river. with excessive fatigue, so that, even had the running current. As I had eaten nothing since break-and had treated hearly if y miles in the interim, it can erred hat my own condition as to strength was

on outside in, it anything, a shade or a shade and a half derith in a winter night in the tilewater regions. I had now n to be intested with bears and weives. I could not back becalled the distance was too great; I could not one, and my voice so how so, that I could shout no more. am sure that I washed a precious half hour in sucuting. and no good. Nobody replied. And there I was, with tremondo is gloomy mountains shutting me in from all a world, and the horr ble night fast coming on. What

I wall not detain the reader with the painful debate which k place in my mind on the above question. The result at that I not down off my horse, buched him to a tree. at i d c2 very rag of my clothes, laid them down on the b) carabre was that or a Georgia Major with a slight -in this, that instead of a shirt collar and a pair total of my costume consisted of a bad and a percof green spectacles with double glasses, hill and been completed to use to protect my eyes from e grating sunii. ht reflected from the road.

toring the water, gave me so much strength that I swam he switness of the stream. But long before I reachthe apposite back, my newly acquired vigor left med I thought every in ment that I must give up and b clinquishing the hor zontal pesition, I should rever be able regain it, and so struck out, with arms growing more all more feetile, until at last, to my great toy, I grounded the bank, and haid flat down in the wet mud. sonara, prarauce was not improved by this performance, but I was compelled to do it to keep from fainting, for my ably ten minues passed before I rose out of the m d. The sun was nearly down, but a rosy light lingered above the dark mount in tops. Looking carefully about, I esently discovered a little path that ran along the side of erner. It appeared to be a cow-path. Adjusting my at and green specta les, I walked rapidly along the path being ceriain that it would lead to a house. The gravels a the path bruied my feet-the briars and limbs scratched my skin-the morquitoes and grats bit me on the backthe front part of my person being covered with mud, did not suffer at all, and I wished brartily that I had daubed

e more the s und of a human voice.
It of a sudden I stopped abruptly. Said I to myself sembled the pictures of Bercules, in the story books, being nude, and having a club or rather two clubs; and what lacked in mosele, I made up in mud and spectacles.
I hurried forward and soon came to a high fence that The moon was up and shining brightly, but my eyes had been so straine im looking for the house that I could not very distinctly. I mounted the fence very softly, for

the rais were very sharp and my feet very tender, and as soon as I got astraddle of the top rail, up rose a woman who had been making a conviolation three feet of the fence. If it had been any other than a bony and sinewy mountain we man, the spectacle she behold on the fence would have frightened her to death; she would have fallen dead her tracks, without even uttering a syllable. As it was, from human lips, threw the milk, pail and all, in my face. the wind to the house-screaming fearfully at every step. The cow set up a hideous lowing and galloned ady after her, followed by the call, in an ecstasy c fright, with its tail in convulsions. 'My intense anxiety about myself had not permit'ed me

t the first person who beheld me. I do not blame the mud, sitting up the top of the fence in the moonlight, and plaring down through a pair of green spectacles, is an obct too seldom beheld by even the most favored of either contemplated with equanimity. No wonder she hrieked. I would have done as much myself. But if she was stared too. I had no idea that a human neing was within a mile of me, and if she had risen out of the ground, or dropped plump from the skies, she could of have astonished me more than when she stood up and ered that terrific scream, which went like a dagger to very heart. The running away scene between the nan, the cow and the calt, I beheld but for an instant, ch was my fright and exhaustion, that it would have us indeed if the milk-pail, thrown wich all e force of ex'reme terror, had not knocked me down .--I fell to the ground, and as the rail on which I had been sitting was a new rail very charp, and full of splinters, it was but natural that my fall should be attended with numerous serious lessons. In truth, I suffered frightfully. I suppose I must have been insensible for a short time after I had struck the ground; but I was soon aroused to and in a tone of voice which must have convinced him that on a pair of grocir's scales, the other day, suggested

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1863. \ NO. 30. **VOL. 19.** }

tected the rough sounds of a man's voice, but did not see time of the nght. I never heard of such a thing. Why him or anything else; and that there was a confusion what on earth can be the matter with him? I lay anything worse confounded of eagine, femine and masculine intona. he ain't no better than he ought to be.'

After the first burst of the attack was over. I remember not make out. hearing the woman shrick out, hysterically, something to this effect : "Kill him! kill him! Eh set him down! Take and take a stick and knock the thing's braids out? Make haste and And I heard her get out of bed and go into the other knock 'em out! Kill him in the head! Take and kill room. A light was struck, the man a sisted me in the door,

"Oh, Lordy! Oh Lordy! Mister, please don't kill me Don't shoot me, mister. I'll give you snythi g i you won't more saugly around me, when he said—shoot me. Taint nobody but me. Please wait a little while. "Wait a bit—vait till she gi's back in the other room Ch! Lordy! oh! Lordy! Call your dogs off, call your dogs off! Oh! tordy! call 'em off quick! quick! Oh!

pletely in quiet, my appearance was not improved. I was som thing like a human being again. During all this time, bleeding profusely—not from the nose. I dare say the top however, I had to as swer many questions as to myself, my rail of that diabolical fence is stained with blood to this house, &c., a task by no means easy, insernuch as the day My har and spectacles were gone—torn to pieces by warmth of the fire made me exceeding the dega. My beard, very long and black, was whitened as he saw that I was comfortable, Mr.— I must have been a pretty sight and there was to difficulty in seeing me, for the moon shone brilliantly. | which I overheard. The woman, folding her arms, gazed at me with a strange look of awe and rage. The man, holding his rifle with both look of awe and rage. The man, holding his rifle with both 'Yes,' whispered the young one, 'the front part of Terms will be made easy to any person wishing to JAMES BRYANT.

start bodily naked this time o' night, skeering my wife and As well as | could, I explained the distressing quandary into which I had been thrown when I arrived at the river, extenuated the nudity of my person, and begged to stay all

The woman vociferously replied : "You shan't—vou shan't do no such a thing. Shan't stay here. You ought to be shamed o' yourself. Better take and go long back to the lunatic whar you belong. I know you I seen you at the Eylum in Staunton last Spring.

To be bare, muddy, bloody, and full of splinters, brier scratches and musquito-bites, was bad enough; but to be mistaken for a lunatic, and denied a niah 's lodging when I was half dead with exhaustion from hunger, hard riding and dog-fighting, was a cap to the climax of my sorrows, tor which I had not bargained. Disclaiming any connection with the Asylum in Slaunton, I stated the fact that I was a Virginian, traveling on hors -back for the benefit of my health; and again and most piteously entrested permission me to catch. I stopped nodding in order to listen, for this to remain all night. But the fates were against me-worse | doe-sucking business was a new and alarming feature in

"What do you mean?" inquired I, submissively.
"Mean," he replied—and here he caught hold of his

by may be trying to get to Virginia where he came from wife at d pushed her in the direction of the house—saying standing thar looking at him like it was the devil. Clear man. Why, I had never heard of such a thing as a out, and shet the door when you git in.'

And on she went. He then turned upon me, ferociously.

"Wean," said he, replying to my question. "What do I mean? I'll tell you very quick. Jest this, precise. If you don't git down off that fence, I'll put daylight through you my head, and dared not turn round, lest it mght hit me in reselv settled mountain districts of Virginia, bought in less time than it takes carnel coal to ketch fire. I say it the face-introduced me to his wite and daughter—the latterwards the close of a summer evening, to a river about pint blank. If you don't git off that fence and take the ter a very nice girl, eighteen or nineteen years old. Not quarter of a mile wide, and much swoden by rairs. The back track, I'll shoot you, by goney! as sure as death and an intimation was made about "doe sucking," though I ad went down the river as if to a ford, but as well as I taxes. You can't fool me. Taint the first time horse this could but fancy that the two ladies—such they proved to be has tried to come that game on me. But they get the babitation of any sort there was note, nor had I beheld wrong buck by the huf. C t out, if you don't want the their chairs further cff, as if in doubt whether I was comboned as a shanty during the last ten miles of my buzzards to find a bullet in your cra w before morning. I posed of flesh and bones, or some impalpable substance. don't keer if they do ketch you, and hang you to boot, you cussed imposing the ving son of a enapping turkle?" cussid imposing, the ving son of a snapping turkle?'

He was in dead earnest, as every tone of his voice and every gesture of his body proved. There was no helping managed to get so far into the graces of Mrs and Miss it—I had to go. Will it be believed by the hospitable people of lower Virginia, that the Commmonwealth contains a money and watch included,) safely, he found me on the inhuman being who would drive a naked, bleeding, hungry, timate footing of a member of the family.

I remained many days with these excellent people re toil-worn man from his door, at the dead hour of nightfor though it was only eight o'clock at the time, it would ceiving from every one of them the utmost tenderness and have made no difference if it had been midnight Will it | care. be behaved that this atrocity could be perpetrated in any part of Virginia? Yet it was even so, and I will swear to the first attempt was painful in the extreme.

> Getting down from the fence as speedily as my maimed stranger, half effaces the anger and the mortification I feel condition would permit. I inquired of the inhuman wretch whenever I think of that horrid night of suffering and bruhow far i: was to the next house, and in what direction.—
>
> tal treatment. I had the satisfaction before leaving the immediate neighborhood, of sending Miss ----, (by the

sure's you go thar, 'thou't putting your clothes on, if you've business.) a nice dress, with a shawl for he got any, you'll git killed. Thar's a man thar that'd make \$5 worth of powder and shot for her father. cat fish bait out of you in a minute,, if you go to fooling out him, stripped start naked, certain.

Weak as I was, my anger rose at this brutal speech. "And you have the heart to send me three miles away, he may rest assured that this experiment satisfied me that when you see I can hardly stand. I didnt think the devil a suit of mud and spectacles is not exactly the thing to "Look here," replied he, "I don't want none o' your If you've got good sense, you'll cut right out.' again, and run the right ut,' I answered, "I am unat le to walk a hundred thief, and a doe-sucker.

yards I will certainly die on the way, and rather than do that, I'll stay here and get shot. I dare you, you inhuman villian, to shoot me."
"Henh!" said he, sneeringly, "the likes of you dont die

easy, 'cept when they're hung. And as for shootin you dont want no sich carcass on my land." He turned abuptly and walked into the house, calling the dogs with i stood irresolute for a moment, my heart swelling as if

it would burst, and tears of rage in my eyes—then started off hurriedly in the direction indicated. He said the house was not more than three miles distant. To me it seemed aree thousand, and ages on ages elapsed before I reached t. How I managed to do so, passes my comprehension, walked and walked and walked. There was no other choice. To attempt to recross the river, was certain death by drowning. To lie down, was death of the wor td. scrip tion—for, numbed with cold, how could I keep the wolves from devouring me. Death by the rifle seemed to be the only alternative. I would go on and get shot. Perhaps by the wayside I might meet some Good Samaritan, who would me onward, when ever, step was agony.

Doubtless the reader has laughed at my hideous position. when I sat on the fence fighting the dogs with my two sticks and believing for mercy; but if he will imagine that same ridiculous figure driven off into the night and hobbling painfully along, with the great mountains, the cold moon the pitiless stars, the dismal sounds in the endless w jods for his companions—if the reader will contemple this picture, I am sure he will feel no inclination to laugh a an object so trul pitiable.

At last, I came in sight of the house of the man who was going to make cat fish bait of me, and walked, or rather imped up to the fence. "It was hard work getting to the both sides instead of one. I pushed on in spite of gnats, or and hear top. By weakness was such, that I was obliged to hold by one hand to keep from falling; with the other, I clutched one hand to keep from falling; with the other, I clutched my stick as tightly as my chiled and half-paralyzed fingers Al. of a succident stopped absuptly. Said I to myself— would permit. So desperate had I now become, that I when you get to the house the degs may get after you; cared nothing for dogs, scarcely anything for bullets. It was nearly midnight. No light was burning in the house Having he happen to be lying on the ground. I fell to work, that much happen to be lying on the ground. I fell to work, my numbed tongue refused its office. I tried again. No goand at er incredible exertion, managed to twist two toler-ably struct limbs of a neighboring tree. Thus armed, I rethird and most anxious effort, and out came a weak quaver-This was answered by the loud barking as of an im mense dog, and in less than a minute a big brindle rushed at large white rag. Big Brindle paneed within a foot of me set up a ghastly howl-tucked his tail, and ran howling un-

voice setting the dog on me.
"Sic him, Lion. Seize him, sir. Skirch him."

But Lion only howled the more. The door was closed, only for a short time, however. A tall, powerful man—a very giant to my excited senses— stepped out, and after looking around for a moment or so, to ascertain my whereabouts, took a step or two forwards,

I was not at all alarmed. My faculties were in such a state of stupor, that no peril. however imminent, could have excited me to make any effort at self-preservation. no reproach to myself for being cool. Need it be said that my spectacles, which I had lost, together with my hat, would have afforded me but a meagre protection against

dried mud on my chest assist me much. He took deliberate aim, and fired ! The rifle snapped!

This seemed to frighten the powerful man. After gazing at me intently for nearly a minute, he began

He drew back. "Dud-dud-don't be afraid," I continued, "I wo-wo wo—won't hurt you. I am nothing but—but a man."

's he ———— you are!" he replied. "Whar's your clothes, and what are you doing here?"

I chattered out the facts of the case as briefly as I could.

two or three misu'es remained a chaos to me. I only re- | Very soon I heard a woman's voice, much softer than that member that I straddled that abominable fence, and drew my legs close up under me; that I fought desperately with dogs; that the woman screamed and screamed; that I de "Goodness gracious! Mr.—, take him in here at this

> Then ensued some words from the husband which I could "Well, Mr .---," replied his wife, "you can do what you think right, but, for my part, I sint going to come

And I heard her get out of bed and go into the other im!"

a d placed me in a chair. Almost immediately a counter
le the extremity of my fear. I lost all the dignity of manpane was thrown over me by some one from behind, who I afterwards learned was the daughter of my kind host. was in the act of rising, in order to draw the counterpane

> In less than ten minutes from the time I entered, a bright little fire was blazing in the fire place, and my counterpane was exchanged for a suit of my friend's clothes, which albeit, they were thrice too large for me, made me feel waimth of the fire made me exceedingly sleepy. joining room to hold a little talk with his family, part of

him is all painted red as blood."

'sint nothing but mad 'ssid her father. "Do you think he is right in his mind?" inquired

Well, I dunno-be talks ruther thick like," was the answer. Poor. pitiful, miserable crea'ure," said the girl; " don't reckon he means no harm. It would be a sin to send | ready to make peace; misplaced, because they must him away

"I'm teered he's a robt er, or something," said Mrs ---"If he is, he can't hart nothing," replied hir.---"He is broke down clean to the ground. A child could handle him. " Pid you watch his beard—that white truck on in." in-

"Yes said her father, as his voice sunk still lower. "Yes, and I've beerd of a kind of ghost called doe-su kers, that runs wild in the woods, and lives by sucking dees to death. This here looks mighty like one of 'em, and I den't like Lion how he did-tucking his tail and running under

the case. Presently Mrs. --- said-y juil where I can get him, of my boy WASH-talkin' about staying here all night. You aint going to do it: so you jest as well make up your mind to clear out.—

1. Be is about 21 years old, 6 feet 8 or 2 inches it of it about want no sich cattle hanging roun' ma".

1. Took here crittur," said the man, "'taint no use your ing a rottan apple in their face. They can't abear it."

1. We said the young lady, "and grandma told me that it is no use your mind to clear out.—

1. Took here crittur," said the man, "'taint no use your ing a rottan apple in their face. They can't abear it."

1. Yes." said the young lady, "and grandma told me that it is no use your ing a rottan apple in their face. They can't abear it."

1. Yes." said the young lady, "and grandma told me that it is no use your ing a rottan apple in their face. They can't abear it." buck horn in their ear. But they say that doe suckers never trouble people.

I sat petriff d with horror. "Fling a rotten apple in my face," and "job a buck-horn in my ear," to see whether l "Git and go long home. Aint you got no manners | was a "dos-sucker" or not; it was enough to horrity any

Kind heaven must have interposed in my behalf at this It was not long before a cup of hot coff e produced such

When I got well enough to mount my horse once moreit. What I have related is an actual fact, which I could positively refused to accept the smallest return for his hos-verify by calling the name of the man, the river I crossed, pitality Indeed it was not without difficulty that I reand the exact locality of the ferry-house. I am strongly strained him from executing summary justice upon the tempted to do so; but, unfortunately for the cause of justice the strained him from executing summary justice upon the tempted to do so; but, unfortunately for the cause of justice the strained him from executing summary justice upon the tice, it happens that in "spotting" the ferry man, I would fully. I can never torget that log-house in the mountains, do.

The reco lection of their great kindness to me, a perfect He answered, grully:

"Take you path. It taint mo'n than three mile. But way, we had many a good laugh over the "rotten apple" way, we had many a good laugh over the "rotten apple" business, a nice dress, with a shawl for her mother, and

So ended the most disagreeable, if not the most perilous adventure I ever had. It may gratify the reader to know that the narrative is, in every essential, strictly true. And walk about in at mid-night in the mountains of Virginia -If I know myself, it will be some time before I swim a river again, and run the risk of passing for a lunatic, a horse

> From the Mobile Tribune. Dying and Living.

I would not die on the battlefield. Where the missiles are flying wild, Tis a fancy death—but it doesn't suit My mamma's darling child, carn n's roar, and the clash of steel. And the victor's joyous shout, Sound well, no doubt-if a teliow don't care-

I would not die on the vessel's deck, With the wild weres dashing around, Cause it might occur that I'd have to swim, And I can't-so i'd surely be dr wned, And the idea of pickling myself in brine, Is too salty to be endured, Besides, there's a dearth of salt in the South And we've other meats to be cared.

But I'd rather be counted out

I would not die at home-in bed-It would kill poor Kluba with sorrow Fo- if to-day he should find me dead, He would die himself to-morrow, And since I've thought the ma ter o'er (The trutt for once I'm g ving,)
If I'm to have a choice in the thing, I gue se—I'll keep on living! MOBILE, March, 1868.

the Alabama at Port Royal, (Jamaica,) on her arrival there after sinking the Federal cruiser Hatteras, says "The Alabama fired all shells (except from 32's) with

percussion fuzes for the rifled and concussion fuzes for the smooth-bore projectile, but many of them passed through both sides of the Hatteras without bursting, in consequence of the close quarters at which the ac tion took place. The 68 pounder pivot gun, in charge the fence to tear me in pieces. Being incapable of motion, of an Englishman who had served his time in the Royal hung rather than sat upon the fence, as still as a statue or Navy, and bassed in gunnery on board the Excellent. Navy, and passed in gunnery on board the Excellent, fired under his direction seven shells during the engagement, and with wonderful precision, every shot hitting The door was soon opened, and I heard a course, harsh about the water line. The Alabama was struck on the starboard side of the stern post, immediately above the screw, by apparently a 32-pound shot, by three 12pounder shot on the same side amidships, by a shell on the port bow, causing a splintered aperture, and by a 32-pounder projectile through the funnel and one of the boats, a splinter from the former having caused the only casualty they suffered. The firing continued without intermission for seventeen minutes, at distances vary ing from 70 to 329 yards. Then the Hatteras fired two He took a long, deliberate aim. I sat on the fence quite guns from the off side, and otherwise signified an incoolly. In the absence of even a stitch of raiment, I take tention to surreader, having been totally disabled.— Several parts were on fire, the engines damaged, and a the nipping mountain air? Nor did the now thoroughly the bursting of an 8-inch shell. No time was lost in removing the prisoners to the Alabama, and scarcely had three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the first shot being fired before the Hatteras sank beneath the waves. Cass the thing, said he, in a rough whisper. What amid the cheers of the victorious Sou herners. The may be, assigned to her will doubly appreciate any to posterity as the builder of a dozen Alabamas than as the of the 19th ult. Referring to his speech the News, of men are paid from £5 to £6 a month, and the prize money already accumulated is very great, a lieutenant's very cautiously to advance upon me.

"Mum—mum—mister." I contrived to stammer out, for share being \$17,000, and the captain's between \$200, now that my speech had returned to me, my teeth began to chatter, and my whole person to shake with the intense caution is taken to insure a just valuation of the cargo, nerved to even greater exertions. ship, &c., by assembling a board of officers, the proceedings of which are duly recorded, and any articles appropriated are taken charge of by the purser, and regularly issued to and paid for by the crew.

"Jenks," hearing that his sweetheart was weighed

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 16, 1863.

WE do not believe there is a reasonable or a good man at the South who does not desire peace. The whole South desires peace and has proclaimed the fact that she does so over and over again. She wages no war. She only defends herself.

This a patent on the tace of her policy, of her declarations, of her position and of her wants. No hing could make it more apparent, more positive. It has been her wish from the first. It is her wish now. And it is a knowledge of this openly expressed and unmistakeable desire for peace that renders us nuable to understand the clamors of some ultra and par excellence advocates of peace and of ending the war. We will not permit ourselves to believe that any public men or journals in the Confederacy would go for submission to LINCOLN at this stage of the war, and yet how otherwise can we stop the war? How otherwise can we make peace? They, the Yankees, can stop the war;they can make peace by simply ceasing to make war .- lars received. We do not interfere with their independence, or desire for self-government. They interfere with on s.

Appeals for peace made to the people of the South because they can effect nothing; superfluous, because which opened on the Keokuk, of four or five hundred guns. all, people and authorities, are willing, anxious and fail to address themselves to the Lincolnite dynasty, the not as impregnable as the Eriesson Monitors, and as an real disturbers of the peace.

although not their intention, can only be mischievous; mischievous, because they will be construed at the North as so many indications of weakness and of disgust with and disapprobation of the war for indepen- The rebels mistock a cow, which broke loose, for the dence which the Confederacy is now waging. They devil. will be construed as indicative of a determination to s'op the war upon any terms for how else could the Confederacy now stop the war? Mischievous, as tending to familiar ze the popular mind with the idea of so stopping the war, its objects unattained, its evils only felt. Mischievous as encouraging cur, enemies to persevere, and leading some of our people, at least, to coolly contemplate the idea of submission.

We beg of our cotemporaries who so flippantly reite rate, "s'op the war! stop the war!" to be so kind as to go a little farther and tell us how they propose to do better it should cease with the conviction both on the part this, or failing to furnish a feasible plan, that they of the North and South that they can never live again hapquietly think upon the probable sendency and effect of pily as one community and one Republic, and that the tertheir clamors We believe that we only do them justice in saying that we may look for a different course as the result of their serious reflections.

WE are pleased to see that the farmers in many of the counties of this State have held or are about to morning. Many tents and a dozen transports are still in efforts to deprive us of ours, the question is now presented to us, the citizens at home, shall we in this trying time fail to us, the citizens at home, shall we in this trying time fail in our duty to our cause and our country? Shall the by the President of the Confederacy and by the Governor of North Carolina, urging the raising of large food crops, to the exclusion of cotton, tobacco, and other products of a comparatively speculative character.

A gentleman, a farmer in a neighboring county, recently called our attention to a matter which he designs bringing before a meeting of the farmers of his county several being clothed in Yankee uniforms. on Tuesday next, the 21st instant. It is this :- Our soldiers in camp are on short rations of meat, very short. They need more, they ought to have more, while more can be got. If there is to be any stint those at home should at least bear their share of the privation He proposes that the farmers throughout the State should spare for the use of the army one-fourth of the whole amount of meat they may have provided and put up for the use of their families, white and black. Most farmers, in this section at least, provide liberally, and in allowancing their hands give actually more than is need
A gentleman just through from Louisville, reports, in addition to Burnside's corps, a division from Franklin's corps plus thus saved, to the families of soldiers, and, after supplying their wants, to tender the balance to the Government for the use of the army, for reasonable compensations. up for the use of their families, white and black. Most

ed. Would it not be better that our people at home, with their servants, should spare one fourth of their full supply, which will be easily made up by the fresh vegetables soon coming into use, than that the defenders of the country, who have no such resource, should be on half or quarter rations of meat.

Our friend who made this suggestion remarked to us that since he had been made fully aware of the wants of the soldiers-had seen things for himself in fact, he bill as smended by the Committee of Conference. A mocould not only his own meals until he could do so with tion to reconsider it was lost. The act of last session will adopted whereby the soldiers in camp would be ensured against suffering from en insufficient supply of proper food. The question of price ought to be a secondary one. No one ought to ask of the government an extortionate price, but it is not to be expected that any one will give for nothing, while the order of the day is to get the uttermost farthing for everything.

readers, particularly our farmers, and especially the 1584 to 1664. members of county or other committees selected in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of

ladies did take the matter in band, and measures were in progress to collect a fund. The soldiers also came A correspondent of the Times, who went on board forward, and no doubt a highly respectable sum would

> In view however, at the movements and preparations of the enemy, it was decided that iron-clads would alone serve the purposes of efficient protection, and as the construction of vessels of this class was an undertaking to which the means and energies of the government were alone adequate, and as all the resources of the country in men and materials were hardly adequate to meet the demands of the public service in this respect, the idea of getting up a separate gun-boat by private effort wes reluctantly abandoned.

In the meantime, the Confederate government has not been idle, and if our Southern neighbour gives her name to the "Palmetto State", North Carolina will not long be unrepresented by a gallant bearer of her name,

to be followed, we trust, by other craft equally gallant. Let us suggest that there is still something that the ladies can do-something that they can do better, more beloved State. They can thus claim a share and secure an interest in the noble craft, and they may rest this amidst loud cheering. He was therefore astonished at assured that the brave officers and men who are, of the outery in America. He would rather be handed down comforts with which they may be surrounded, if they man who cried up the institutions of another country which the 20th ult., says : "He did not allude to his past pocan only feel that they are supplied by t e fair women have reduced liberty to a mockery. [Cheers.] of their State, for whose protection they will thus be

This will not be like building a gun-boat. It will be no great or heavy thing, but it will still connect the that our forces under Col. Cockrell and Maj. Harrison, State with the gun boat in something more than name, had a skinmish with the enemy this morning at Perkins and in a manner which commends itself to the patriot- Plantation, in which two Yankees were killed, three woundism and refiged feelings of her people.

HR Charlottee Democrat, weekly, has been forced and in a tone of voice which must have convinced him that consciousness by the pains in my body, the screams of the woman, which stil continued, and by the barking of dogs! I scramb ed back to the top of the fence, grasped my two sticks with all the strength I could master, and prepared for the could ct. Soon there was a whistling by my ears and the crack of a riffs, which made me bounce from the fence with astonishing agility. But now the dogs came on at full speed, barking savagely, and I remounted the accurated fence more quickly than I descended. The next of the save have that served as a door step.—

and in a tone of voice which must have convinced him that I was not force that she was perhaps "weighed in the balance and the save was perhaps "weighed in the balance and that she was perhaps "weighed in the balance and that she was perhaps "yes, was the reply—but it was not found wanting." Yes, was the reply—but it was not have have thus far, and the save how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, and even took my arm to help my arm to help me along, when he saw how stiff, cold, sore, BY TELEGRAPH.

POR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, April 15th, 1863. In the fenate to-day, the House bill, explanatory of the act suthorising the President to accept and place in service regiments heretofore raised, was passed. Reports from the Committee of Conference on exemption was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House the bill to send newspapers to soldiers, free of postage, was defeated. The House passed the bill to refund to the State of Alabama the amount paid by her for the steamer Florida. A jarge number of private claims and bills were passed. The reports of the Conference committee on the exemption bill were postponed until Friday. It It differs but little from the old bill.

CANNONADING ABOVE FREDERICKSBURG

FREDERICESBURG, April 15th, 1863. Cannonading was heard on yes'erday in the direction of Keily's Ford, twenty-five miles above here. No particu-

PROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. RICHMOND, VA., April 15th, 1863.

The Richmond Whig has Northern dates of the 13th inst. seem to us useless, superfluous and misplaced. Useless, Their accounts of the Charleston fight say that the fire has never pethaps been equalled in the history of the world; while balls struck her every moment, her guns worked with among the number. vigor and precision. It seen became evident that she was iron-clad the was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to But more than this :- We fear that their tendency, principate her as easily as a wooden vessel. During thirty minutes one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water line shots She was perfectly riddled, and sunk next morning. She had 13 men seriously wounded. Two mortally. The Ironaides [?] was not seriously damaged -

The Yankees sum up thus: We have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful reconnoissance, ergaged the rebel forts three hours, damaged Sumter pretty seriously, lost one vessel, and had a crowning proof of the invalnerability of the Monitor fleet. Arrangements were being made to blow up the Keckuk.

It is reported that further action for the present will be suspended. The Herald has a report that McClellan has tendered his

resignation. In closing a speech in Parliament, Lord Russell said :-Depend upon it. my Lords, if that war is to cease, it is far

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKEBURG, April 14, 1863. All quiet. ()ne transport, with troops, left the fleet this

> FROM JACKSON, MISS. JACKSON, April 14, 1863.

There was a large fire last night above Vicksburg, supposed to have been a transport. A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Murfreesboro', April 8th, says that Wilder's bri ade has returned, with many horses, and that 60 contrabands were shot and hung,

Carno, April 8th .- The gunboat Cincinnatti, disabled at Stutes Bayou, has arrived here. WASHINGTON, April 8th .- Fears are entertained of an in-

vasion of Maryland. FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOCGA, April 15th, 1863. All is quiet in the vicinity of Tullshoms. Federal accounts of the battle at Franklin, confirm the

killing of Captain Freeman, of Freeman's Battery. A gentleman just through from Louisville, reports, in ad-

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 15th, 1863. passed the House, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate

by yeas 24 to mays 10. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, April 16th, 1863. The Senate to-day passed the House bill to establish a nitre and mining sureau, and rejected the Exemption the consciousness that some efficient means had been accordingly remain in force. The Senate also passed the the names of those who sign as well as those who refuse to

> The House passed a bill to provide payment for horses at the Court House. lost or disabled in Confederate service. Nothing else of importance was done.

COFFEDERATE BONDS.

RICEMOND, April 15, 1863. At auction to-day, Confederate bonds, of one hundred

FROM SUFFOLK.

RICHMOND, VA., April 16th, 1863. The Petersburg Express of to-day, gives a favorable ac-Last year an effort was made to enlist the ladies of count of operations at Suffolk, and mentions the report that

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 16th, 1863. All quiet. The French War Steamer Catinat touched off the bar to-day and sent a boat to the city.

FROM ENGLAND-PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

a crippled condition.

RICHMOND, April 16th, 1863. In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., a debate in relation to the Alabama took place. The Solicitor General said that the American Government had all a'ong denied to Great Britain the rights of neutrals allowed by international law, of which they themselves had been the strongest asserters, and that that Government was only entitled to ask this Government to carry out the law as it would do English laws are always administered—not on suspicion, but on evidence. [Cheers.]

Mr. Baring expressed regret at the speech of the Solieitor, which must be offensive to the Americans.

Mr. Bright expressed similar views, and declared that the builders of the Oreto are now building other gunboats, and that Laird was also constructing fermidable rams for the Confederates. .

Mr. Laird said that rifles were as deadly as vessels with-He had been asked as to building ships complete, with peated amidst great up plante - London Observer. guns, for the Pederal Government, and read letters to prove

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

GRAND GULF, 16th, via Mobile, April 16, 1863. Information has been received at these headquarters, ed, and four captured. We also captured five or six horsee and heir equipage, and released a major and a number of women and children, held in their lines, and retaking over one bundred negroes. No carnalties on our side.

FROM JACKBON, MIS

down to Vicksburg and Grenada. Travellers report as the universal impression at Momp

charged Ti sents per square for eachinsertion after the first No advertisement, reflecting upon private character As No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY GUNDTANCES. be admitted.

that the beats going up to Vicksburg was a ruse. A heavy movement commenced on Thursday.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, says that there was intense excitement at Memphis on the receipt of the news from Charleston. The first report was that five Monitors

Tennesses money fell heavily, and sales were made at twenty per cent. discount for Greenbacks. The Yankees and Jews refuse Greenbacks. It is reported that the edition of the Bulletin and Argus

was suppressed. Ecveral negro regiments went down on Thursday.

JACKSON, April 15th, 1863. There is considerable Federal force at Greenville.

FROM VICKSBURG. Vicksbung, April 15th, via Mobile 16th, 1863.

The fleet is still in sight across the river. The Yankees have abandoned Hushpucana. An expedition of Yankee Cavalry entered New Carthage

last week, and are still in possession of the place.

FEDERAL OFFICERS. TULLAHOMA, April 16th, 1863. Eleven officers, captured by Wheeler, left here this mora-

ing. Nothing important. FROM CHATTANOOGA.

cors. captured by Wheeler, reached here this evening .-

Capt. Maple and Lieut. Spencer, of Rosecra. z's Staff, are

CHATTANOOGA, April 16th, 1863. Nothing additional from the front. Eleven Federal offi-

From the Raleigh Register. Franklin County Vindicates herself from the aspersion cast upon her by the Wilmington Journal in the following manner. All the papers of Raleigh will please copy; and it is expected that the Journal will make the amend honorable.

PUBLIC MESTING. On Monday, April 6th, 1863, a number of the citizens of Franklin County assembled in the Court House in Louisburg, to consider upon the present condition of the county, and the duty of farmers especially, in reference

On motion, N. B. Massenburg, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. K. Barham, Scoretary of the morting. The Chairman upon taking his seat announced the object of the meeting, and it was moved and carried that a committee of

meeting, and it was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and purposes of the meeting, and present them for its consideration. Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: James Fuller, John G. Ring, Dr. E. A. Crudup, W. A. Eaton and Charles Skinner.

While the committee were out, the Secretary, by request, read the Governor's address and a letter from Major Covington, Quartermaster, of Richmond. His Honor Judge Heath, being present, was called upon and responded in Heath, being present, was called upon and responded in a brief but effective speech. Dr. Crudup, after the committee came in, also responded to a call of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and res-

olutions, which were unanimously adopted : WHEREAS, In the terrible struggle for independence in which our country is now engaged against a ruthless and viridictive foe, who has shown by legal enactments and proclamations, his purpose to subjugate us, and strip us of every vestige of liberty and property; and, in the language of his Lieutenant General, to "hang liberally;" and whereas, our enemies have shown their willingness to sacrifice men and money almost without limit, to accomplish their greed of gain swallow up in our hearts all the noble aspira-tions of patriotism, and utterly quench the last space of gratitude which we owe to the noble and brave men who have left their homes and families, to oppose their bo les, a a living wall, to the flord of barbariem and cruely that threatens to deloge our land in ruin and desolation? sary to sacrifice a part to save the whole. In esponse therefore, to the elequent and patriotic appeal of our noble Governor, it is

Resolved, That we owe it to our brave men who have taken their lives in their hands and gone into the ar my; who have met and repelled the in-ole t invader on so many hard fought fields; and who are still harling defiance in the face of our discomfitted enemy, to supply them with that sustenance without which their galactry will avii othing, and to see that their families suffer not for the neocesaries of lite in their absence, and we pledg our lives, our fortunes and our honors to redeem this d ut.

2d. Resolved, That it is the duty of every man in the county at once to reduce the consumption of ford by himself and tamily, to the utmest economical scale possible.

3d. Resolved, That we will strain every nerve to raise all the food we can this year, and that any person who The bil to endorse the Confederate Bonds, which had passed the House, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate by yeas 24 to mays 10.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

The bil to endorse the Confederate Bonds, which had believed to the soldiers, sympathy for their families, and in true patriotism.

On motion of Dr. Crudup, it was Resolved, That every farmer in this meeting subscribe big name to the torregoing resolutions.

his name to the loregoing resolutions. On motion of Msj. Hill it was

Resolved, That every farmer who approves the above resolutions subscribe his name thereto, and that a committee of three be appointed in each Captain's district to

convene meetings similar to this, and that the resolutions especially in regard to planting crops other than bread-House bill to liquidate the claim due the State of Alabama sign, be furnished to this meeting for publication on motion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday the 18th inst., when all the farmers of the county are invited to meet

N. B. MASSENBURG, Chm'n.

W. K. BARHAM, Sec'y. We take pleasure in publishing the above, and will merely add that the correspondent of the Register must have misunderstood us, and thus, unintentionally no We commend this subject to the attention of all our million loan, brought 110 and interest; fifteen million loan doubt, done us injustice. We cast no asper ion upon Franklin County; we simply mentioned, with regret, a statement which we had received, to the effect that very extensive preparations for a large tobacco crop had been made in the counties bordering on the Virginia line. The source of our information was honest and this State in an effort to raise the funds necessary for one of the enemy's gunboats, in Nansemond River, bad intelligent, and the allusion to Franklin simply arose the construction of a gun-boat for State defence. The been des royed by our battery, and another driven off in out of the fact that, perhaps, the information in regard to it being more definite, that county was cited as an

> county in the State. ADMIRAL DUPONT and Captain DRAYTON, two of the leading commanders of the naval force operating against South Carolina and Georgia, are natives of the former State.

> instance. We are pleased to record evidences going to

show the triumph of patriotism over speculation, and

we trust that the resolutions adopted by the Louisburg

meeting may find a full and hearty response in the ac-

tion of the whole people of that and of every other

M. BLONDIN AND THE VOLUNTEERS - On Saturday the North Middlesex Rifles, to the number of nearly 400 men, paraded at Albany Street Barracks, and acif it was concerned itself, and to administer the law as the companied by its two bands, marched under the com-English laws are always administered—not on suppleion. mand of Lieut. Col. Whitehead, to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, for battalion drill. The corps also received as invitation to witness the evening's entertainment, and it was announced, amongst other novelties. that Blondin, in addition to carrying a man heavier than himself over the high rope, from one end of the building to the other, would also turn a summersault on the low rope over the heads of eight rifl men, with fixed bayonets, and who would fire a voiley at the moment gracefully, and more acceptably than any other parties.

Mr. Laird said that rifles were as deadly as vessels with he made the leap. For this purpose eight of the finest outgues, and more acceptably than any other parties.

Mr. Laird said that rifles were as deadly as vessels with he made the leap. For this purpose eight of the finest men in the 29th, varying from 5 leet 8 inches to 6 leet. We al'ude to the furnishing and fitting up of the in- rifles shipped to the Northern States by the celebrated firms were told off, and the volley was fired, and the leap hole on one side, about two yards in diameter, made by terior of the iron-clad which bears the name of their of Barings, and Brown & Co., of Liverpool. [Loud cheers.]

> GEN. SAM Houston.—This distinguished gentleman addressed the people of Houston, Texas, on the evening litical course, nor to the approaching gubernatorial election. He was especially severe upon extortioners and the depreciators of our Confederate currency. His sentiments were patriotic and his speech entirely free from personal abuse. He did not think we should place any confidence in ittervention either by England or France, but that our only dependence is in our own strong right arms. But he said there was not a doubt of the final result, for that with such officers and solders as the Confederacy has sent into the field, we never could be conquered. He spoke in the highest teras of the gallantry of the Texas soldiers, whose achievements were such as every Texan was proud of. He paid a high compliment to tien. Magruder, who was just the Jackson, April 16th, 1863. man to suit the l'exians. He was applauded was n be The enemy's troops at Lake Providence have moved spoke of the l'exas soluters and Gen. Megrad relies down to Victaburg and Greands.
>
> Travellers report as the universal impression at Memphis and interest."

hoped to have been able to weather the storm without be visable under the circumstances.

ing forced to adopt this course, a resort to which we have worded as long as we possibly could. The greatly enhanced ribe of everything renders it im. carry on our Lusiness at former rates .spity of adopting one of two alternatives - we must either alvance there rates or close our of. falling back of our troops from around Washington. fice. As we reither wish to adopt the latter alternative ourdeve that our readers are willing that we turns out to be erroneous. paper with be THE DOLLARS per year, -of the at this time. - Landy Journal, 20th.

as relations to the publi-It is at war larv to no other con-

the eigma of being army under Foster:

the return and repentance of sinners

orn consent, declined to

u. i.ave proved a barat the m weekly from Newbern, where their

nrih columns on our first page, it will be seen that we boats from ascending the river above that point. There is no doubt in our mind that Gen. H. cou'd easily have taken of the variest to discover her condition, and through his was one and advertising. We do so with reluctance, for we had

longer range guns than ours, they had shelled Hill's Point batteries, doing some damage, while our guns could not reach them

Our ordnance has all been secured in the evacuation or It is not of husiners to say where Gen. HILL's forces are

post and - Advertising in either pa- of The Unknown (ut of All " was that given to the whereasy paper is the periodic modern and the doctor's instruments—such as had reper, two ranks for the first included Government on the 7th less and, in the harbor of section, and only include personnel or cach subsequent included upon the very scene of the first humiliation of their boasted flag, by the very me, led she now now on the bottom.

on not equates hereafter in eacher paper. To first humiliation of their boasted mag, by the very me', led she now nes on the bottom.

The war no more was accomplished.

The property of the very man who struck the first blow at their power way no more was accomplished. ity on the plains of Manassas.

Powder Mills in Delaware, of which he himself is a part ing directly in the case of soldiers, to whom owner, remarked that that, no doubt, was a great exploring directly in the face of the fiest, and as her ports were opened and her guns in out, the glare of the light burst-sion, but that there would soon be an explosion of powder into the thick darkness it which the gunners were entomb-Ison, but that there would soon be an explosion of powder in the three day kness in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to make in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to make in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which the whole world would to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to which whole world would in the camp has been removed and the ed. made it impossible for them to fire with accuracy. The day of the camp has been removed and the charleston to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to what? To a calc um light in the harbor of Charleston to d currency here the morning On the v hole world, if it did not actually listen, still regarded and wiltly.

THE RESPLETIES CONTRASTED WITH OUR OWN. ments of our tree estate accessary now trees, as tending to solve a new and m mentous problem in wardare. Zdiniral Dupont was there and he heard it.

He came, he saw, he heard, and he was whipped. The means of Topsail. Troops have been would will heart at the least of real trees, as tending to solve a new and mentous problem in wardare. Zdiniral Dupont was there and he heard it.

He came, he saw, he heard, and he was whipped. The means are sufficiently developed when the proper season arrives, but which it would be imprulent to publish at this time.

The rehels could not have fired doing the action less than two thousand shots. The, fell continuously, like the publish at the iron-clads was oped to understand their meaning, and to learn the exact possible and would will hear that the location are supported to a meaning publish at the iron-clads was oped to understand their meaning, and to learn the exact possible at which they expect to appear, we may hear of a me

any awance of the enemy in . has style of god found best-adapted to this work bears the the ta-Kithey had attempted. handle g at any point South or, name of its inventor, who is an officer of the Confederate

bund in the fact of its having effectually bursted a bubble The expedition against Charleston is to be turned back.

The will probably hear more — exploded a humbug—shown up a charlatan—removed the object, for the present at least, is abandoned. The prosider it the most humane, the most economical, and the been ordered to return to Hitton Head. The division of ton last year, though with very low duties exceeded the most humane, the most economical, and the most statesman-like policy, to take the most radical the horselected of Navigation and moon, the 7th inst., were probably the most momentous one Generals Ferry and Terry are re embarking at Stono this on the and the Cape Fear, hundred and forty-five minutes in the whole course of the

N. C., from the Petersburg Express of the 20th—copied by ton with their present torce. The government sent them a that paper from Northern journals. Whether Gen. Forter, the order to attack the dity was from Washington, and made peremptory by the authorities there. It was urged repeatedly while but two would not sink under that he was, and that he was in a tight would appear that he was, and that he was in a tight place, for at least a while. We regret exceedingly that circular the fortifications on which the rebels and Emma, with general cargo from the fortifications on which the rebels and the fortifications of the fortificat the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine. We reglet exceedingly that the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine with the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine with the war, must be ready place, the wine was bidden with a wine with the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine with the war, must be ready place, to at least a wine with the war, must be ready place, the wine was bidden with the war, must be ready place, the wine was bidden with the war, must be ready place, the war, must be ready place, the wine was bidden with the war, must be ready place, t a fallustry of the Con- command. He was blocked and the force of the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the Con- command. He was blocked in the control of the con not enter it with the repu- he had captured the place, together with the Abolition to le athan three dozen ours.

New York, April 13.—An efficer who arrived here on the stramm Pholey Buck, sa, s that General Foster had properly to appear to the visious sufficient only for the use of his troops to the 11th decenty to the commanders who neglected properly to apply the statement that the later a second season large reinforcements sent overland from Newbern had related to the control of the statement that the large reinforcements sent overland from Newbern had related to the control of the statement that the large reinforcements sent overland from Newbern had related to the control of the statement that the large reinforcements sent overland from Newbern had related to the control of the statement that the large reinforcements sent overland from Newbern had rebe attell upon us the malign in the much. The tobel-force between Washington and set the malign in the mud. The tabel-force between Washington and strongholds, and solved the question as to the offense of the rebel strongholds, and solved the question as to the offense of the rebel strongholds, and solved the question as to the offense of the rebel strongholds, and solved the question as to the offense of the rebel strongholds, and solved the question as to the offense of nations out of our harbors. It is a fraud, first upon us; abilities of their entried vessels. That the test was too mations out of our harbors. It is a fraud, first upon us; about their facility. They alone cannot secondly, on all outside mankind—and the existence of

sufficiently characteristic, no one will attempt to deny: 1 ram the N. Y. Tribune 1

of far as we were real wings of the wind! In three little months—three brief more lace. This accounts sany morths of Spring—from a faint white cleud which shall be seen leaves or we shall be shall beaves or we shall be shall be seen leaves or we shall be shall be Lest Summer. We decam of nopian, aristocratic life, shall go out, it may be

From the Herald. Our brothers of the second States had best act wisely, if they would act well. No one in the North actiopates a lenger war than one of three, or at farthest, six months. At the end of that period we shall, in all human probability, behold the carcass of the Confederate States hung from e carcass of the Confederate States hung from

From the New York Times. From the New York Times.

"The war will end by the 4th of July. One column of 50,000 nen to Richmond. Another column of 50,000 nen is near at hand when an effort will be mad with all the to the heart of the valley of the Missesippi by Cairo. Still available forces of the enemy to reduce this repel strongwho head to the valley of the alsa supplied Caro. Sill whole by force of numbers. Desperate and precarious as ucky, starting from Louisville. Agaif equadron at New Trieans. An ocean finet before Char eston. Thus, in three manners the sunconda is complete, treason is equelched, re
We have a Federal report that a fleet of three hundred.

Through the courtesy of Capt. CHAS. D. MYBRS. A. A. with supposed but the programme to act in conon the 7th. The Ironsides and six Monitors remained off
The components the programme to act in conjunction with the other forces.

The component the programme to act in conjunction with the other forces.

The component the programme to act in conjunction with the other forces.

The component the programme to act in conjunction with the other forces.

The component the programme to act in conjunction with the other forces. took to New York eighty first and ninety-eight second class

ether there ever was passengers, government stores, &c., from Port Royal. day after the fight, will be found interesting to our readers, teries has been given up, and now the effort is to be made as it gives the enemy's account of the failure of the expe-

OFF CHARLETON BAR, April 8, 1863. The Last Hours of the Rechuk.

In coming out of the action yesterday the Keckuk had the advance, and before she had arrived at the booy I was also of Suntanged of her in a small boat. It was nearly dark at the time; but I could see in the dim light that she had been the light that she had been th The Last Hours of the Keckuk. the time; but I could see in the dim light that she bad been the target of the most powerful guns the rebels could command. Great holes were visible in her sides, her prow, her after turnet and her smokestack. Her plates were bent, and bolts protruded here and there all over her. She was and bolts protruded here and there all over her. She was boats have been noticed at the landing above, and also into the same that she making water rapidly, and it was plain to be seen that she was used up and disabled. Before the action her sloping movement has yet been discovered. Everything is awaitsides and her turrets had been "slushed" with tallow, and to avoid contact with this substance I placed my feet in the shot holes, and literally ascended to her deck as by a ledder. Until that moment I confess my conception of the terrible earnestness with which the rebels had fought was far behind the reality. So thickly did she wear her scars that no one had been able at that time to count them. One round shot penetrated her after turret, the sides of which, it will be remembered, are frustrums of cones. While the Savanah Necs.

Savana

Our correspondent says: The Yankee gunboats having with great tury, and she began to settle perceptially by the

endeavoring to to wher to a position near the New Irons des, when at one noment the efficers and crew became aware falling back of our troops from around Washington.

The reported alvance of 20,000 Yankees from Newbern sided i, his arms the heavy form of Ensign McInto-h, from the sinking craft to the Daffodil. The injured were first re. moved to a place of safety, and then bidding his men to save themselves as best they could, Captain Ebiod was assisted to the ug. (Givers and men has no time to save their ensumal effects. The captain's charts, the paymas-ter's funds and the doctor's instruments—such as had re-

there, who first dissipated their wild dreams of invincibil tion on second of the Weshawk n—the leading vessel—to read the signals from the flagship. The Iron Admiral Durony, himself a regreat son of South Caro- sides attempted to enter the inner channel, but was obliged lina, on hearing of a tremendous explosion at the Dupont to anchor twice in order to prevent going ashors. At the n to the daily paper for less Powder Milis in Delaware, of which he himself is a part time sie was enabled to engage the torts the sun was shin

present thilled, and its early renewal consistency. Into the boils that presented the mail of during inscentive engagement. Their deliberativeness was; must be at best a very legislation one, and it consistent the present the construction of the consistency large force to close both ends on the construction of the constructi

From the New York Herald. HILTON HEAD, April 11, 1863.

THE ORKAT PAILURE OF THE WAR. The expedition against Charleston is to be turned back.

years. w ries shall to the most [reputed] invulnerable iron clad that the same all here tested and the fear of them has funity the iron clads will be withdrawn. The troops have mortiug WHY THE ATTACK IS AGANDONED. war, not only to the Confederacy, but in the eyes of the It would be useless to attempt a portrayal of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the shame and indignation which burned upon the cheeks of all of the cheeks of the c

here when the above determination and the reasons whi actuated it were announced. The latter are not boldly Rottlern News.

Ratacd: but enough has transpired to assure our commanders of the following Northern reports from Washington, ders of the folly of any farther attempt to capture Charles-INSUFFICIENT LAND FORCE OF GENERAL BUNTER.

It would be next to impossible to convince the people of NEW YORK. April 13.—The steamer Dudley Buck from the North, or the rebels, whose batteries command every where on the 7th, brings a report that it was expected approach to Charleston, how small is the land force with the General Hunter had been supplied: His troops were it is the following the North, or the rebels, whose batteries command every approach to Charleston, how small is the land force with the General Hunter had been supplied: His troops were it. with 800 men of Gen. Spinola's Brigade to go to his

New Porn, on which place the rebels were marching.

New York, April 13.—An officer who arrived here on the with it furnishing the proper artacking force. If such a manders of the blockading fleet, or there is a private

out more than a day longer, being short of provisions and completely surrounded.

One report states that the gunboat Valley City, which passed the rebel batteries below Washington to go to Gen.

For stitutes,—we trequently receive letters in tegard to one hand, they swindle us on the other, and the cunsulation of the confidence resources willing to engage themselves. We would now state, once for all, that we have nothing whatever to do with the matter, and know nothing of it, far her than the publication of dued by an exhaustive drain of our resources, debt, star-out the cunsulation of the cunsu the advertisements, the any other advertisements. Here-after no advertisements will be published reques in granties does not make us rid of them; war is no interruption to The following articles were published in the three lead- to app'y at this office. Persons replying to any advertise. their deadly c mmercial embrace; if we take the wings resolicat parties, who ing papers of New York City in the Spring of 1861. That ment may be authorized to address the advertiser at this of the morning we cannot fly beyond the reach of their g their affects, they have not proved altegether prophetic, the authors office, and any letter will be handed to him on applicationthenselves have been forced to admit-that they were Cook - A tersome days of weather decidedly hot for this season, hot enough, in fact for any season, the temperature United States will never end the war. Penc: (on our bear City, La., which was bardly noticed at the time

sainly mortins of Spring-from a faint white cleuf which stall be seen hoveling ever the South, will be visible the black soul of the Southern Corfederacy, going up to the cleud who punishes guilt and treason. Mark it! Take it to your heart of hearts! Like some hideons nightness wont.

The Charleston Courier has advanced its terms for ad-

vertising to two dollars per square, for each insertion. 2 he Stituation at Vicksburg. Pending the issue of important events on the Missis-

sippi, the following letter from the correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle, dated Vicksburg, April 12th,

tellion crushed, law reestablished, order restored, the Union religies, and he sters and stripes float again in triumph of er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

transports is on the way down, all of which are defended by cotton bales, for the purpose of landing troops, and that the place is to be taken by assault. This account seems to correspond with the late action of the troops in front, who have been placed on transports and moved up the viver out of sight from the city, no doubt for the purpose of metamorphosing the boats into cotton clads with General, we have received a copy of the New York Herald of the 15th inst. The Herald says that the Arago had are credited that the withdrawal from here meant an abandonrived at that port, having left Charleston harbor on the 11th | ment of the place or raising of the siege, and now it is plain it was only a part of the programme to act in con-

and the water of the canal turned over it. By the var, it s now an acknowledged fact by the Federal accounts, that assengers, government stores, &c., from Port Royal.

The following correspondence of the Heyald, written the doned: and furthermore, that the project of getting transin all its desperate bearings to assault our fortifications in front and endeavor to land the troops at the city wharf .-This awful undertaking has at last been reluctantly resolv ed upon, and the consequences will startle the country

of that river, and could come down and assail our forte at Haines' Bleff, capture Yazoo City, and destroy our Raffroad

move of the enemy is for the purpose of opening snother route, by which to reach the Yezoo river above our fortifipedition up Steele's Bayon to Deer Creek, also obtained no advantages. It is now believed that some new bayou is to openly boast that they don't care how long the war be tested, in order to cross over from 'he Mississippi into las's; tha' they are making more than they would at the bayous and creeks leading into nunflower, or some other channel, by which they except to make their way into the Yezoo. The exact route is not known, and could only they will use their best means to keep it up. be pointed out by old, experienced and expert swamp men, of w om are known to accompany the enemy It is well known that Gen. Lee had the Sherman expedi-

tion in Deer Creek in a pen, and would have captured the whole party but for one of these swamp men, who being acquainted with every rivalet and furrow in that vicinity, pointed the enemy to a place where they might find a hole to creep out, and that the exped tion returned direct to the meaders some ieda of the sent of Vallandinbam's District: the way the came. A similar effort may now be made un der the guidance of similar pilots, to make their way thro

vicinity. How large a fo ce rem ins here is not known, but it is not supposed to be sufficient to attempt any active demonstration at this time. A number of transports are still in their old places, and additional over ale arriving and its institution. But since the 22nd September the

probably still landing at Beaufort, believed world will hear that the boasted monitors were driven on a speciacle never to be forgotten by those to fortunate as no winness it. Our fleet, on the period of the probably first the state to South aright, that the guns that did this thing were made in the period of the probably first probably and its early renewal. Confederacy. That the bolts that presented the mail of positive is probably and its early renewal. Confederacy. That the bolts that presented the mail of positive is probably and its early renewal. Confederacy. That the bolts that presented the mail of positive is probably and its early renewal. Confederacy. That the bolts that presented the mail of positive is probably and a significant probably and a pro I vely times. Our efficers here have their eyes wide open, the latest news that the conscription or draft bill has

> From the Bichmond Enquirer. Why the United States do not Make Peace.

Every journal of the Confederacy is repeating this statement, as if the fact were a gratifying one-" A letter from Charleston states that the importing business is heavier at this time than it has been several

We know also, by Mr. Mason's correspondence with We know also that lines of steamships ply regularly

between Nassau and our ports of Wilmington, and that they enter these barbors with assured impunity under the guns of a blockading fleet. Further, we know that while these Nassan vessels tienal or not. are scarcely ever interrupted—and then probably by

mistake-every vessel coming from Europe with army stores, machinery, cannon and ammunition, is chased while a great Federal flet was lying inside the bar, the defiance. "Anna and Emma," with general cargo from Nassau,

Has any one taken the trouble to analyze these remarkable facts, or draw any inferences from them? Express.

nels, that many large commercial houses in New York. The with 800 men of Gen. Spinola's Brigade to go to his assistance by way of Tar river, but meeting a number of tally exhibited to us on James Island ten months ago, has been stadily and rapidly increased by the unremitting entering the state of the confederate States, have established branch bouses in Nassau, to which they send who is to BLAME?

We heard late last night from a perfectly reliable source, tally exhibited to us on James Island ten months ago, has been stadily and rapidly increased by the unremitting entering the confederate States, have established branch bouses in Nassau, to which they send who is to BLAME?

We heard late last night from a perfectly reliable source, tally exhibited to us on James Island ten months ago, has been stadily and rapidly increased by the unremitting entering the confederate States, have established branch bouses in Nassau, to which they send who is to BLAME?

We heard late last night from a perfectly reliable source, tally exhibited to us on James Island ten months ago, has made Confederate States, have established branch bouses in Nassau, to which they send who is to be a stadily and rapidly increased by the unremitting entering the confederate States and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legiting the confederate states and Boston, which lost by the war their di burt.

General Foeter's forces at Washington consist of 1,200 men.

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Who is to BLAME

Neither Gen. Hunter nor Admiral Dupont is responsible for the Newseriver, under General French, to reinforce Foster, but meeting a superior force of robels, returned to knew the strength of the robels—and it certainly was its steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington.

The steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington at the country of the robels—and it certainly was its steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington.

The steamships that "run the steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington.

The steamships that "run the steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington.

The steamships that "run the steamships that code of signals agreed upon, and they pass, without in-

terruption, inward and outward. The pretended "blockade," then -- if this explanation be the true one-is nothing more or less than a contrithe gonocat value of the line is send to have reached was much for them was not their tailt. They alone cannot secondly, on an ourside mankind—and the existence of inglon, riddled with cannon balls.

The Pudicy Bick touched at Fortress Monroe, where is before the reduction of that work or the capture of Charles was runored that Gen. Foster had surrendeted.

A letter from Cal Sissell, an other under General Foster is deep complished.

A letter from Cal Sissell, an other under General Foster is deep complished.

Feasiltures.—We frequently receive letters in regard to one hand, they swindle us on the other, ander the cunun wholesome and fatal "demand and supply."

This is a matter that should be looked to; but it is mentioned at present only as one of the reasons why the The capture of the Federal gunboat Diana, near Brascommenced changing early yesterday morning, and grow terms) would open our ports, and then we would trade by the Confederates, seems to have inspired the Yanthe idea of the idea of the vectors, they come, the warrior braves of the North, ing quite cool, until at nightfall yesterday evening it was supposed the pain and pine. Mark this, slaveocrats, aristocrats and with England, with France, with any nation rather than with England, with France, with any nation rather than actually cold and is still chilly. Well, we suppose it will with them. We say they can never agive us peace on boat raids. The New Orleans correspondent of the our terms, but are always willing to make peace on New York Herald, thus describes what he terms a their own, that is on the terms of our submission.

It seems to us strange that so many of our people this war forever rather than acknowledge our indepen- Jewett, left Brashear at 10 A. M, to reconnoitre, prodebt existence. Another strong reason is, that the Mis- ceeding up a short distance into Grand Lake. Findsi-sipportiver, while the war lasts, is, for commercial ing no rebels there, they returned by way of the Atpurposes, dried up, abolished, wiped out from the map | chafalaya, when, about two miles this side of Patterof the continent. The Eastern cities, then, have gained sonville to the surprise of our forces, a heavy fire was precisely what they have long sought, command of the opened upon them from masked batteries and rifle pits. whole traffic of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Their Capt. Peterson, finding all retreat cut off, determined to railroad companies carry everything; their trains are fight them as long as he could man the guns. While brave

Now, if there were a peace, and consequent treaty was heard above a cannon's roar, urging his men to doned for the present, the experiment having proved too are free navigation of the Mississippi. Western farmers deeds of prowess and valor, and, by his example, im. for free navigation of the Mississippi, Western farmers | deeds of prowess and valor, and, by his example, imand greziers would have two markets and two roads to buing them with fresh courage and hopes of success .market; and the Southern would be the best road and Henry Western was formerly master's mate on the best market. Therefore New York is in no hurry for steam-sloop-of war Hartford. Finding the gunners peace; and the profits of her railroad companies and nearly all killed and wounded and the guns dismounted, her merchants compensate her for the expense of mak and unable to return the fire any longer, he was obliged

makes the Mississirpi flow out, through the mouth of shots. The engagement lasted two hours and thir-

peace, and independence along with it; but we may, len of General Weitzel's staff fought bravely and well. any morning, have peace, and subjugation; peace and He is among the wounded. The enemy numbered from inlamy; peace with the contempt of the world, and our | twelve to fifteen hundred. The gunboat Calhoun, as

make us look forward to a long and arduous war. It and ammunition, anchors, chains and provisious were is a dark and rugged road; but travel it we must, to all thrown overboard to lighten her. Among the killed the resplendent and glorious goal that shines before us. are Sergeant Major C. Sherman, J. C. Dolver, Acting or village within that department and the range of Union War is a sad necessity; but peace, without independ- 2d Lieutenant, Lieut. Francis, 12th Connecticut, and guns, such town or village will be fired without further con ence would be perdition. As Mohammed said, to encourage his soldiers when they flagged and fainted in in when I left. the heat of the desert : "It is hot, but Hell is hot-

PLAYING HOES WITH THE IBON SAFES .- Some years ago the world was filled with the fame of some Yankee who professed to have invented an iron safe which was proof against fire or burglars. The inventor sent one of his safes to England, containing one thousand dollars, which he offered as a reward to any one who should succeed in opening it. A man by the name of Hobs picked the lock and claimed the money. The inventive genius of all the Yankee Doodles has been employed for the last eighteen months in inventing and perfecting patent life-preserving iron safes with which to destroy our Southern sea-ports.— Well, after a great flourish of trumpets, they brought their bran new Yankee Notion into our Southern waters. They tried them at Fort McAllister and in Charleston harbor, where our sand fort boys played Hobs with them. They say they only came to practice "target-shooting" and to "feel our batteries." Whether their target practice was tank and Keosatisfactory or not in the case of the Mon

kuk, we are very sure their feelings were hurt.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL of Gen. Bill. In the description place of the surrous and after Lis day the subscription price of this page will be YOU'S DOLLARS per year, in advance, and here the page are described in the page will be YOU'S DOLLARS per year, in advance, and here the page are described in the page will be YOU'S DOLLARS per year, in advance, and here the page are described in the page will be YOU'S DOLLARS per year, in advance, will here the page are discovered under the page will be YOU'S DOLLARS per year, in advance, will here the page are discovered under the page of January of

for example. It has had from twelve to fifteen men out communication.

It is the opinion of your correspondent that the present and, as the fruits of their labors, they report in all nine. all summer recruiting, some of whom are not back yet, teen recruits, at an expense to the government of two thousand deliars. It is in this proportion that all new nounced. Appropriate resolutions were effered, which, as recruits cost. But what do the officers care? They ter several eulogies of the deceased, were adopted, and the openly boast that they don't care how long the war House then adjourned. home; and that, as long as they are doing so finely,

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT IN VALLANDIGHAM'S DIS-TRICT.—I he following is a letter taken from the person long dates, 1074 to 1104. of an Obio cavalryman, captured at Danville. from the brother of the prisoner; is post-marked Ash Bidge, Ohio; and this extract from it may give our readers some ieda of the sentiment of the Democracy

"Bill Davis has been at home two weeks. I don't from the Mississippi to the Yazoo, and as the water is high such an undertaking may be practicable.

While these movements are going on, looking to an advance from another quarter, everything is quiet in this what you are fighting for, and I would ask, is that wanted the state of the state ed the hope to see you soon. You are perfectly aware are requested to urge the importance of a full meeting. what you enlisted for? It is not; then there is nothing compulsory or binding to make you stay. You enlisyen do not entertain such principles. Where, then, would there be any disbonor in leaving the service, where you was deceived as to its true calling? But enough of this, for you are well posted. It seems; !rom passed; but we don't regard it as amounting to anything, for they can't make us go

Cur Admirers in the North. Southern men and Southern character by a Yaukee | South at Vicksburg from the upper river report troops tion of Confederate highmindedness, nobility of characteristics good range to day, but no damage was done. ter, candor and gallantry; but in another part of the same oration is found this paragraph :

This war is no longer a war in defence of the Union. the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, it is a war to be carried on no longer with the aim of re-establishing the Un:cn and the Constitution, with all their old compromises. God means not to be let off 60 years, not subject to conscription, and abrogating the Lord Russell, that the import duties collected in Charles- with any half-way work! I am now convinced, I con- Commissioners of Militia collects. The Legistature adjourn most statesman-like policy, to take the most radical ground possible to assume that this is a war for the subjugation or the extermination of all persons who wish to maintain the Slave Power-a war to get rid of slavery, and of slaveholders, whether it be constitu-

We were aware that this was true, but to us it is not new. We have long known that we are fighting for our very existence; and that we have no more deady enemics than our admirers and eulogists among the cavalry. Even since the late attack on Fort Sumter, and Yankees. We accept their praises, and their mortal

> From Suffolk, Va. The Petersburg Express of Saturday last says :

We have been usable to gather any information of the movements of our troops is the immediate vicinity of Suffolk, other than that already given in previous issues of the Express The Northern accounts, portions of which we publish to-day, say that Confederate forces were approaching Suffolk last Monday by several roads, but that they were not then surrourded, and also that they had received The Mississippi River is falling two feet daily at Mer It has lately become known, through several chan-reinforcements, Col. Kimball's Zouaves being a portion of phis. The fall is unprecedented. the new-comers.

We heard late last night from a perfectly reliable source

Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where a courier had just arrived with it from the army near Suffolk. We shall no

From the Bar. On Friday morning one of the Yankee blockaders. and commenced firing on the wreck of the Keokuk. Johnston's. I'wo small boats with parties from Morris' Island were | Two gurs of the Yankee battery on the Peninsula opener at work upon the wreck, endeavoring to bring away on the city this morning, at 9 o'clock, and are still firing. some additional trophies. The parties retired, the gunboats firing at them but doing no damage Several shots passed over the Morris' Island batteries One of our batteries opened fire, it is believed with effect, as the Yankee boat hastily backed out of range, not taking time to turn round, and shortly after recrossed the bar. The gunboat Chicora steamed down the harbor to take part in the action, but the enemy had withdrawn and gone out to sea long before our ganboat could reach ber. The Flambeau was no doubt on a us no damage. reconnoitering tour to ascertain what arrangements might be made for blowing up the Keckuk.

There were fourteen blocksdes, including the Ironsides, off the bar Friday evening.

Charleston Courser, 18th inst.

THE CAPTURE OF THE YANKER GUNBOAT DIANA .-" very sad affair :"

dreasen to see that the war be common to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the flying and tright to see that the war begins on each side of it. instead of the close of my last letter, the aspect of affairs has charged into a prospect for another as a toll for bringing the other one to a sea this edge into a prospect of affairs has charged into a prospect for another as a toll for bringing the other one to a sea to the deck. Fine dome of the Conlete. Since the close of my last letter, the aspect of affairs has charged into a prospect for another as a toll for bringing the other one to a sea to the deck. Fine dome of the Conlete. A little particular to the close of my last letter, the aspect of affairs has charged into a prospect for another as a toll for bringing the other one to a sea to the deck. Fine dome of the Conlete. A little particular to the close of my last letter, and a braver man never trod a ship's deck. His voice her merchants compensate her for the expense of making continual war along the course of the river.

Vicksburg, they regard as a beneficent dam, which mournful tone he ordered the colors lowered. After mournful tone he ordered the colors lowered. After capture of the outposts.

Lieut. Col. Kimball, commanding Hawkin's Zonaves, just having surrendered. The Heraid's correspondent from the Discarding the Correction of the outposts.

Lieut. Col. Kimball, commanding Hawkin's Zonaves, just having surrendered by Can Correction on ty minutes. Great praise is due the officers and pri-In short, we may give up the idea of any speedy vates of both companies F and H. Lieutenant Alsoon as she heard the firing, left her moorings at Brash-Lieut. J. McNeby. The complete list had not come

persistance of a wife with a pretty foet and ankle to ge on a skating frolic, when her husband refused his assent. We suppose the husband feared his wife would slip into the

FOREIGNERS FOR THE YANKEE ARMY.—The Liver-

pool Albion, of March 19th, says :- " For some time past it has been observed that from this port, and also deed, a large emigration of strong, active young men, molasses, syrup, rice, and other agricultural products, held chiefly Irish, for New York. The extent to which this draft has been and still is carried, gives rise to the suspicion that these young menere in reality recruits for the Federal army. This suspicion is further counten- ing year; and on all monies on hand, or on deposit, on the anced by the well known fact, that for a long time past first of July, and on the value of all credits not employed

RICHMOND, April 18th, 1863. The Senate went into secret session to-day at an early

honr. In the House the death of Mr. Cook, of Missouri, was an

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND. April 18th, 1863. Confederate Bonds, of the fifteen million loan, sold at auction to-day for 177; Bonds of the hundred million loan

MEETING OF TEACHERS AT COLUMBIA, 8 C.

COLUMBIA, & pril 19th, 186 A convention of Teachers is proposed to be held at Columbia, S. C , on the 28th inst., to arrange measures for preparing and issuing school books. As its advocation is of vital interest to the Southern Confederacy, all editors

RUMORED FIGHT NEAR TUSCUMBIA. CHATTANOOGA, April 19th, 1863. There are rumors here of fighting near Tuscumbia. For details All quiet.

FROM VICKSBURG.

JACISON, Mi's , April 18th, 1863. Gen. Ete ersen reports that the enemy's batteries oppoafte Vicksburg, ofened fire on the city, on the morning of the 17th inst., with two 32 pounder Parrott guns firing. Three casemates are visible with a telescope.

FROM THE WEST. JACKSON, Miss, April 18, 1863. Col. Cockrell is safe at Grand Gulf. The gunboats were quiet. Thirty miles above Grand Gulf on yesterday, the Every body will remember the glowing eulogy on river was full of burning cotton and fragments of boas. reacher, one Dr. Bellows. He was filled with admira- as still coming down. The battery opposite the city had a

The gunboats are at New Car hage.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE. MILLEDGEVILLE, April 18, 1863. The Senate has passed the Bouse bill organizing a State guard of the Military, including all persons between 18 and

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS. JACKSON, MISS., April 17th, 1863. A special dispatch to the Appeal, says that the Memphis Bulletin and Argus were suppressed for publishing the Citcinnati Commercial's censure of Gen. Grant.

SECOND DISPATCH. FROM MEMPHIS. Thirteen regiments are to be sent to Mississippi to act as

Corinth is reported to be largely reinforced. Thirty thou sand men have been sent there via the Tennessee river to

The Yazoo fi et have gone down the Mississippi. Two transports and one gunboat went down on the 13th, and seven boats on the loth.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG. Miss., April 17th, 1883 Some 8 of the enemy's boats came down at 11 o'clock doubt hear more about it to-day. It is a good day's enemy replied briskly by some of the boats. One boat was fired by our guns and burned to the water's edge in front of the city. Others, including two transports passed down Two or three are thought to be disabled. None of them supposed to be the gunboat Flambeau, crossed the bar are now in sight below, but one transport lying at Brown &

SECOND DISPATCH.

VICKSBURG, April 17th, 1863 Four prisoners from the boat that was sunk last night were brought in to day. They say the transports Henry Clay was sunk, and Wave was burned. The ram Lafayette was sunk by our batteries last night; also that the remainder of the expedition wilcome down to-night. The batteries on the Peninsula ceased firing late this afternoon. They did

FROM PORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, April 17 1863. The enemy's upper fleet returned above Bayou Sara, an stopped at the Point. Cautee post office returned the letters taken on the wa

down. They committed no depredations.

The lower floet is quiet But one vessel in sight. QUEEN OF THE WEST DESTROYED. Pouch atola, April 17th, 1863. The New Orleans Era of the 14th has the following: The captured ram Queen of the West, was destroyed this morning at 10 o'clock, by our gun boats on Grand Lake, and It seems to us strange that so many of our people are unable to see the many and strong reasons which impel, and will impel the Northern cities to keep up evacuated their works at Centreville last night, and retreated up the Terche. It is expected that the rebel force will be captured. The enemy is now between the troops of Gen. Grover and Gen. 1 mory. Gen. Grover succeeded in gaining the rear of the enemy, and will intercept his re-

have fallen into our hands.

treat. He left his guns and ammunition behind him, which

Late Northern News. RICHMOND, April 18th, 1863. The Petersburg Express, of to-day, contains Northern dates of the 15th.
The Heraid says the attempt to take Charleston is aban

the condition of the Reckuk shows the was riddled through and through with steel shot furnished the rebels The Ironeides received 65 shots, the Keckuk 90, Wee hawkeen 60, Montauk 20, Passaic 58, Nantuke: 51, Catskil

Monday. Corcoran attem ted to pass without the counter-sign and was stopped by Kimball. Gold closed in New York on the 14th at 1542 bid The Express also has news from Suffelk. On Tuesday las

great consternation prevailed among the Yankees and train Gen. Keys, commanding the department, had issued an These are a few of the considerations which should aske us look forward to a long and arduous war. It amd ammunition, anchors, chains and provisious were service of the United States, who prefer safety to the conflict of war, that on the approach of the enemy to any towa

sideration.
The citizens of Norfolk have been required to deliver up in when I left.

The pilot, W. D. Wigner, jumped overboard at the last moment, and through difficulties and dangers made source that two Yankee gunboats and 600 prisoners were captured near suffolk. No official confirmation of the response to tall the sad tale.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 20th, 1863. The House passed the Conference tax bill to-day, which previously passed the Senate.

The first section levies a tax of eight per cent. upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines, liquors, tobacco, manfrom Cork, there has been a considerable, or, rather, in- utactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar,

the tax shall be five hundred dollars. The smallest n this paragraph is thirty dollars.

sections regulating taxes on incomes are substanhe same as those passed by the Fenate, except that ax on incomes over five hundred and not exceeding thousand, five per cent. on the then ten per cent.; on all over han five thousand, ten per cent; on all over han five thousand, ten per cent; agricultural resources of the South; and who that is contained. They were not ignorant, certainly, of the agricultural resources of the South; and who that is conversant with those resources, and the determination with which the South entered this struggle for freedom, and the devetion with which she has maintained it, could, for a mament, believe that she would say he subjuggated for diess than three thousand, five per cent. on the d under ten thousand, twelve and a

want of subsistence? They did not appear to act uson this supposition, but went to work as if they thought it would require at least the noise of gunpowder to make us sub-

ith a few modifications The act covers bility of starvation. All Yankeedom is doubtless jubilant

FROM THE UNITED STATES. HAD ND. VA., April 21st, 1863 16th last., state that dispatches

stallowing any more Alabamas anto stimulate agriculturalities to fortify the country against species and commerce as a commerce.

n only exterminate the South If they do, I would invite them to a more minute investiga-

in Little in Richmond, has made a

such many were for the first time un-The energy's loss is unknown. Our's is one killed have learned ere this) that the Southern people have, long since, learned to do and to suffer, and are prepared for still

greater achievements in doing and suffering, and will perform them before they will suomit to Yankee rule. Were the necessity arrangements made to insure the proper transportation and distribution of supplies, there need be

has beach ing the Confederates, shall suffer death.

gun and indianopolis the same order has been is
gun and indianopolis the same order has been is
mencement of this struggle, that every thing should have

mencement of this struggle, that every thing should have heen abundant. And to let conscience and patriotism have their perfect work, that the staff of life might have been

parish Steamer Milene. | Would have been unly tested. | I am irresistably led, by the force of circumstances, to constant in little to protect the conclusion that it is now too late to begin this posicy.

par ments of our government had full confidence in the pa lingness to defend her against Yankee invasion and misrule but in their wisdom they saw that the ordinary method of raising troops was too slew in its operations to meet the emergency They passed the Conscript law. Under or dinary circumstances that would have been considered a asurpation of power, but under the circumstances then ex

this first or nontoons, have another shall do. If it has the right to say that all citizens

a the North side of Coldwater. ment as the other; and the eargemently it would be no demand the one as the other; consequently it would be no more a usurpation of power to say what one man shall promote a usurpation of power to say what one man shall pro-

things that seem hard, in preference to subjugation I wish to deal positively and candidly with all men I do not wish by wagon train killed and representing the sufferings of his fellow-men, to appeal to

ar hance stores. The Com- natural consequence, every man, who is in the ranks of the ale a repett exonerating army, has laid aside everything else for the welfare of his

tearest to gross Nansemond river, with s. w. it ma are thimportant.

of the Southern Field and Fireside, written by Dr.

have been s at through the Fed perhaps, where the blockade rendered Coffee so scarce by call tof Resectant. Families were all in the country, that we had to give from 50 cents to a river report the landing of twenty a substitute, and we tried rye, ground peas, corn meal. ats at last; ort, eight miles from laka, with and potatoes, and finally, I concluded that we would

COTION OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST AND

k . The Yankee fleet ap- last eighteen months; and for myself, I can say in all the Diana is reported to cream and clar fied sugar, it is delicate and finely flab, the Roberts. 136 prisoners, including vored, entirely wholesome, of a rich golden color, and is. a beig 8, 80 of them, crew of in all respects equal to the best Java Coffee, except the ed at New Orleans on the 15th. Among Coffee flavor, which may be imparted to it, if preferred, Fuller, commander of the fleet, slightly by grinding with the baked Okra seed, ten or twelve He is now at St. James' Hospital. grains of baked Coffee, for each meal. Now every

was since a party of eighteen men under ton grows. An acre of good garden land will produce Captain Andrews, an old Mississippi 500 pounds of the seed. I have given it a fair trial in

obtained permission from Gun. Buckner my family, and I find it wholesome, nourisbing, and persafture a heat at the entrance of Pass a feetly healthy, nor has it any perceptible effects upon left fort Gaines in a yawl, and proceed. the nervous system, through which medium headache is oprice On Sunday mucht they found often produced by coffee, in many debilitated females, more tied at the wharf of the Pass, especially. watchman, who finding himself a repeater," and warned calmly and unsuspectedly sleeping .- is the best variety and the most productive. A quart eration of her Majesty's government. mentes from the time they board of seed will plant an acre five by three feet, which will f received little or no injury. She arrived in family use. m opposite the city about G o'clock yesterday The daring party captured, beside the boat, a tity of coal and twenty-three prisoners-

For the Journal. There has been a great deal said and written in regard Adams. to the scarcity of provisions and starvation based upon it, to the prejudice, I fear, of our cause. This idea of

New York papers of the 11th bring us a corresponstarvation, had its origin in the minds of our enemies. Not-withstanding they argued thus, it is combital whether Adams, U. S. Minister at London, on the other, to-

moment, believe that she would ever be subjugated for dom intended to prevent ill disposed persons from inprobable Now, however. Southern writers rave become volving it in difficulty, by committing wanton and injuston that no further proceeding bold in proclaiming to the world, that there is a scarcity rious assumits upon foreign nations with which it is at on this subject. I am, &c, peace, of which Her Majesty's Ministers are invited to take cognizance; of which they do take cognizance, so over such writings, and perhaps our enemies are beginning to think the "rebellion will soon be crushed out" by famfar as to prepare measures of prevention; but which, beir course during the past winter and present by reason of circumstances, wholly within their conspring would naturally lead to the interence that their hopes trol, they do not prevent in season to save the justly are bised upon some such supposition; for, unless they expect we will be ruined by the infallible laws of rature, they complaining party from serious injury. On the substautial points of the case little room seems left open is to have the volume of the cursency reduced from its 1863. This would show a deficiency of 65,000 bales, for discussion.' ing. I do not find fault with the motives I am led to attribute

Then, Southerners scouted the idea, as almost im

of provisions; and consequent y, to say the least, a proba

certainly can not hope to subjugate us by doing - noth

provisions. If our enemies are elated by this " va usble

its advocate under ordinary circumstances, but I am fully convinced that it is too tardy in its progress for the exi

gencies of the times. I suppose some objector will anti-cipate me, and think I am going to advecate a regulation of

prices by legislation; if so, I shall not disappoint him -There is not a doubt that the executive and legislative de-

iotism of the citizens of the Confederacy, and their wi

isting, it was generally submitted to cheerfully, a dits requirements promptly obeyed; because the people had con-

Edence in the wisdom and justice of our rulers, and believed

that the necessities of the times demanded it. I hold to the

one class of its citizens shall do, that it has to say what

between the ages of forty-five and eighteen shall enter the military service, it also has the right to say what all other asses shall do, under similar circumstances. One is equal

ly as compatible with the spirit of a republican govern

ment as the other, and the exigencies of the times as much

duce, and what price he shall receive for it, than to say that

seen the wisdom of the Conscript law, and every true pa-

iot must be willing to yield, for the time being, to som

If the soldier could be relieved from the auxie

Ohra the best gubstitute for Coffee,

In the caption of this article I have said 'Okra is the

best substitute for coffee' Like every other family,

\$1.00 per pound for it, my wife began to cust about for

try Ohra seed. Mrs. Cloud had some washed and dried

preparatory for parching. We used about the same

done of coffee. It was carefully parched and the cof-

fee made in the usual way, when we found it almost

exactly like coffee in color, very pleasantly tasted and

lamily of the Confederate States may make trial of the

Okra at very trivial expense, when I am confident they

will be pleased with it. Then by the middle of next

summer every family may have us much of it as they

may need raised at home. The Okra is of the same

family of plants with cotton, (gossippium) and grows

There are many varieties of the Okra; the most com-

N. B. CLOUD,

equally well in all lattitudes and on all land, where cot-

what the writer says and try the experiment.

are not discouraged by it.

would have been in ly tested.

let them be assured that bouthern soldiers

to the authors of the articles referred to, but I do object to the manner of writing. I have no doubt that the object you, there is, on the contrary, great room left open nently within those limits. The amount indicated will for discussion.

Certainly they do not intend to impress upon the world at large the idea that there is any danger of starvation now. I must ask first, what are the circumstances within the control of the government to which you allude? Do you mean that Her Majesty's government, in constru-According to the testimony of soldiers, (and they are not worst judges) the army is now fed on bacon at least, make them believe they will starve on account of scarcity

the ability to furnish it. The greatest danger of discouragement to the Southern soldier is, that the extortionate prices now prevailing will put the necessaries of life be yound the lamited means of his wife and little ones, and they eroment of this country respects the law. They do not We want our enemies to know (a lesson they ought to ers without proofthat they are legally entitled to do so. Perhaps your meaning is that her Majesty's Government should have proceeded on the opinion of Mr. Collier without waiting for other authority.

But here again, I must reply that the usage of this no fears of staryation. The true policy, in my humble opinion, for knights of the quill, would have been to have urged country requires that the government should consult their own legal advisers, and ob ain the opinion of the law officers of the crown, before they proceed to enforce a pinel statute.

If you mean to contend, therefore, that a nation in a state of profound peace should set aside the formalieasily obtained by all classes of our people. Mad they pur, a state of profound peace should set aside the formalisued this policy, by this time, the power of moral suasion ties of law, and act at once upon presumptions and surmise, I entirely differ from you. I may remind you that evidence sufficient to satisfy a court of law as to the " equipment " or " fitting out" of a vessel for warlike purposes, and of its actual destination, is not ob tainable without difficulty.

acter of the Alabama could have been legally accer-Government could not act, was delivered at the For- the Government. eign Office on the 29th of July; but in the morning of that day the Alabama, under pretext of a pleasure ex- mal condition, just adequate to meet the wants of the arranged in perfect order. cursion escaped from Liverpool. .

The letter then enters into an examination of the issue of bonds. cas- of M. Genet, French Minister to the United States.

in 1793 and 1794, and proceeds thus:] oninion that a government has the same right to say what the law of nations is concerned. But with respect to have done. Suppose they were to depreciate 20 or 25 and used to staunch the wounds which had not resulted speculators for the use of the Confederates I have to substantially being done,) at a depreciation of 80 per balls of the Valverde bat ery went en'i ely through affording such supplies to either party.

matter of trade, supplies of arms and warlike stores impartially to both belligerents in a war, and it was not the governmental embarrassments, and save the people to drift within the range of their guns. Nothing could be been managed more admirably than the two sections to drift within the range of their guns. Nothing could be been managed more admirably than the two sections to drift within the range of their guns. Nothing could be been managed more admirably than the two sections to a position to a any man's feelings of humanity only; but I wish to appeal to his patriotism. I wish him to feel that if his neighbor makes a sacrifice of all that the law of nations that the remark was made in the at large from the ruinous prices that are now bringing former note. But the Queen baying i sued a procus- such distress upon them. is dear to him, he ought, as a true patriot, to sacrifice his di, if need be, to lighten the burdens of his neighbor, and alleviate the sufferings of his family. The affice mation forbideing her subjects to off the such supplies to either party in the civil war, her bisjesty's Governons of the mind are generally as tormenting as those o ent are entitled to complain of both parties for havthe mind, consequent to the unpleasant reflection ing induced her Majesty's subjects to violate that prothat his family will softer in his absence, he would be free clamation, and their complaint applies most to the that his falling will soller in his soller in his soller would be recommended in. The bill to disconstant and collection subservient to the good of his country—the sideration subservient to the good of his country—the greater pertion of our difficulties would be surmounted, and supplies have been ordered and procured. Government of the United States, because it is by that

stary transferrences; also the lease of the sweets of independence while can be conscious of having done his lease of a site near fichmond lease of the sweets of independence while can be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained, unless he be conscious of having done his lease of the sweets of independence when gained and how can any man enjoy the sweets of independence which have been introduced, but in explanation of my life in the burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of the burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of this burdens of this burdens of this war, present and prospective, material topics the burdens of this burdens of the current letter. I make say that I nev unhappily prevailing in the United States.

> country. Now, let every man, out of the ranks, lay aside all selfish motives, and sacrifice everything necessary, that United States to engage in the war on the Federal the war will be reduced to about one-fourth of what it his country may be saved; and then, with the blessing of God, which is vouchsared to a faithful discharge of duty, our independence will be achieved, and that right early.
>
> FORT STRONG.
>
> United States to engage in the war on the Federal side; and the pay of our officers and soldiers will be the laws of their country and of the Queen's Proclamation.
>
> FORT STRONG.
>
> With such a policy as this, there need be no appretion, have been encouraged by the United States Government so to act.

A recent and striking example of the open avowal of Everybody, we presume, knows how to cultivate this course of conduct on the part of the United States Okra. It is a most delicious table vegetable, and it ap government is to be found in the correspondence bepears from the following extract from a communica- tween Mr. Seward and Mr. Stuart with reference to the crew of the Sunbeam, in which, although it does not appear that any bounties were offered, Mr. Seward ALLAND, his been ordered to cross N. B. Choup, late Editor of the "Cotton Planter," it his treated an endeavor to induce British sailors to enis pronounced the best substitute for Coffee. Read list in the belligerent service of the United States as affording no ground of complaint to Her Wajesty's RUSSELL government. I am, &c.,

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

January 26, 1863. Mr. Adams confines himself to repeating his charges against the British government. He says :] The fact that warning had been given in full season to prevent the departure of "No. 290" does not depend upon my statement, inasmuch as it is simply a question of dates open to the inspection of all men .-The fact that Her Mojesty's government were conquantity by weight or measure, that we had formerly vinced of the justice of the representation made, is patent from the determination to which your lordship admits that they ultimately came to detain the vessel The fact that this decision was so long delayed as to the sold he confirms the report of entirely agreeable. All other substitutes were said fail in effecting the object intended, whereby great in pay a portion of them. And, finally, it would stimuto Quest et the West and Dians. The aside, and the Oara has been used in my family for the jury has been actually done, and is yet likely to ensue, to the commerce of the United States, is equally a quesmbs described. A shell from cand r, prepared as our cook has it done, I should have tion purely of dates. Insertion as these constitute the struggle with the North continues, the greater will be the Quene deck, igniting a no preference, at 10 cents per pound between Okra and aubstance of the paragraph of my note to which excepthe communicated with her mage. Coffee. When well made and used with good rich mon is taken, I must confess myself wholly at a less to perceive upon what ground any doubt can further be has di-closed to us the important fact that Europe raised about it.

As it is probable that I may receive at an early moment further instructions from my government in respect to the substantial point involved in the present correspondence, I deem it unadvisable further to take up your lordship's time by enlarging the limits of the discussion of purely incidental questions. I desire to express my obligation to you for the ready and full manner in which your lordship has exonerated me from the suspicion of encouraging the enlistment of her Ma jesty's subjects in the service of the United States. At the same time it is not without regret that I perceive the charge still persevered in against the government of the United States, &c , &c.

These letters are followed by two others from Lord Russell to Lord Lyons.

KARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. FORRIGE OFFICE. Jan. 28, 1863.

I have to state to your lordship that I lately rekarta, very considerately, and Yankee mon are the long and short green, the white, the pur- ceived from Mr. Adems some papers respecting the the finiteles were attended to, and the plish white, and the dwarf (stalked) which bears pods proceedings of the Alabama, which Mr. Adams inform party place ded to arrest the rest of the of a pea-green color, often twelve to fifteen inches ; this ed me he had been instructed to submit for the consid These papers contain accounts of the various cap

had steam up, and proceeded produce, on good land, 500 pound of seed. I planted tures made by the Alabama, but they do not appear to they met transports, but were on my own place last year two acres, and used it abun. Her Majesty's government to affect in any way the A boat appeared to chase dantly for all purposes from the first of May till frost, principles of international law applicable to that ship, the blockade under a heavy are, and was struck of seed, as well as the quantity we did, sufficient for our case have been framed. Some of the memorialists pray that the United States government will so order their

BARL RUSSELL TO LORD LTONE Forkien Office, Ecb. 14, 1863. My Lord : I had a conversation a few days ago

with Mr. Adams on the subject of the Alabama. It did not appear that his government desired to

Russell.

From the Richmond Whig.

Our Currency. It may well be doubted whether the currency bill rethose who enacted it. The great need of the country poses against 150,000 bales, the entire cotton crop for present inflated condition, to about one hundred and which he thought it would be unwise to permit. On the substantial points of the case, as stated by seventy-five or two, hundred millions, and kept permaor discussion.

I must ask first, what are the circumstances within rations of the Confederacy, and anything above these tends to depreciate its value and to enhance prices.

ana has been published. She was out stealing sugar, Will the currency bill effect these objects? We fear an occupation which made her the terror of the planing a penal statute, or in carrying into effect the pro- not. The provisions in regard to funding the notes may be read the river. Two battalions of Confederates

country-and to prosecute the war by taxation and the

But it may be said the bonds will depreciate. This to pieces, and their bodies terribly lacerated and torn 1793 and 1794, and proceeds thus:]

As to other points we are nearly agreed, so far as that they will depreciate as much as Treasury notes were seized, and sheets torn in the agony of the moment, He was a gallant soldier and a true patriot. we, to the extent of their wants and means, induced dollar in gold would buy. What is this, but selling engine, and another splintered the timber hear the star-

What, then, is the remedy for the evil? If Congress will promptly provide by law that no more Treasury notes shall be issued for the present, or after some early date named by it, by which time the volume of curren cy can be reduced to 200 millions, and that bonds bearing 6 per cent, interest shall be issued and sold in the Government that by far the greatest amount of such market, to raise the means of carrying on the war; if terest on the bonds and meet a portion of the current flag was hung out, and the boat surrendered. Prices will begin, at once, to fall to their natural rates. But it is notorious that large bounties have been speculation will collapse, Treasury notes will apprecioffered and given to British subjects residing in the ate, almost to the standard of specie, and the cost of With such a policy as this, there need be no appre-

hension of depreciation in the bonds of the Confederacy. It seems strange that Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury, have ignered one most important fact, which is constantly before their eyes. We ailude to the market value of the bonds for the fifteen million loan. The last quotations of prices current show those bonds to be relling at more than sixty per cent. premium! Why is this? Mainly because the Provisional Congress pledged a small fraction of one cent per pound, export duty on cotton, for its redemption. Here the matter has been brought to the test of actual experiment, and the result is a signal success. Here then is a mine of we alch, and an almost exhaustless source of cr dit. Let us avail ourselves of it-let us issue, say one or two hundred millions of dollars worth of bonds, as the public exigencies may demand, and pledge a reasonable export duty on-cotton, tobacco and naval stores for their redemption, and we will find that the bonds will be promptly taken, not only at home, but abroad. Such a measure would operate beneficially in many ways. It would not only fill our treasury with money of real value, and thereby diminish the actual cost of supplies for the army to one tourth of what is now paid. but it would lighten the burdens to our own people, by making foreign nations, which consume our exports, late England and France-our principal customersthe duty on our exports, and consequently the heavier will be the tax which they will have to bear. This war has di-closed to us the important to the duty on our exports, and consequently the heavier ry and all but 20 prisoners. The enemy was rursued unhas di-closed to us the important to the duty of the duty on our exports, and consequently the heavier ry and all but 20 prisoners. The enemy was rursued unhas di-closed to us the important to the duty of the to befriend us, by showing to them, that the longer the must have our cotton, and tobacco, and naval stores, at any price, and it certainly is our policy to make Europe pay for these their full value, including a fair ex port duty. Let us avail ourselves of the lesson we have learned, and cause those nations which have turned a deaf ear to our just demands for recognition, to pay tribu e in aid of our struggle for independence. Let this policy be adopted, and the following results will soon be realized. 1. We shall have a sound currency.

2 The credit of the Confederate States will be established on a firm basis.

3 The cost of supplies will be reduced to one-fourth of the present cost. 4. The necessity for raising salaries will be obvia-

5. The burthens of our own people will be dimin-

6. Foreign nations will be made to bear a share the cost of our struggle for liberty. 7. A strong motive will be presented to Europe to

aid in stopping the war. Food and Cotton in Georgia.

The Legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina are now engaged extensively in plans to increase the quantity of food and diminish extortion. The former may be considered within their reach. The latter, we fear, must be considered a hopeless task. The latter, we fear, schooners. On yesterday morning four additional iron clads and fourteen schooners arrived, making a total of one hundred and eighteen vessels, including aims from clads, now at Port Royal. the blockade under a Leavy fire, and was struck of control and to a hand. The for the purpose of reducing this amount. There was naval force as to prevent the captures made by the Alabama. That is undoubtedly the remedy for the evil of which the memori distance complain, but it is, of calculations against it. The whole cotton crop of the number of valuable and interesting trophics and relics have Surgeon, P. A. C. S.

Solvannal, Ga., Feb. 10th, 1863.

Savannal, Ga., Feb. 10th, 1863.

Solvannal, Ga., Feb

expertation. In Georgia 400,000 ba'es were made in 1861, and 60,000 in 1862. Under the law permitting Tucker, one of the "Swamp Dragon" lead-ra in the allesthree sers to the hand, he placed the crop in 1863 at 8th of April, near Medicy, in the western part of Bardy and April, near Medicy, in the western part of Bardy only 30 000 bales, or 15,000,800 pounds, the whole of county, Va., by a young man named Martin, of Capt in which would be consumed in clothing the people of ware's company. Rich Whig they believed it or not. The argument, in all probability, was used, more for the effect it would have in encouraging their own soldiers, that the subject of the State on the South would be recessary. Much would be recessary. Much would be recessary. Much would be recessary and to be required for moss, from Mount Pleasant, that a season soldier and the subject of the argument to would be recessary. gether with two letters from Russell to Lord Lyons, all on the subject of the fitting out of the Alabama.

LORD RUSSELL TO ME. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 24, 1863.

Sir—It is impossible for me to leave without noticing some of the statements contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo.

These statements contain or imply a grave charge against her Majesty's government. You speak of the majesty's government of a statue of this king-majest from Russell to Lord Lyons, all the controversy on this subject from Wash-logous that fit teen pounds to each person ingto the controversy on the controversy on this subject from Wash-logous that fit teen pounds to each person ingto the controversy on the subject from Wash-logous that fit teen pounds to each person ingto the controversy on the subject to me would also be required for builting and rope, and for bedding purposes. It was our duty, he said, to furnish more cotton than we consume that fit teen pounds to each person inglot in course.

Carryans.—Information reached this city sunday after-builting and rope, and for bedding purposes. It was our duty, he said, to furnish more cotton than we consument that other States of the Confederacy in the controversy. Much would be recessary. Much would be recessar proved.

I said the Cabinet had come to a similar conclusion, North Carolina 10,000. Bouth Carolina 20,000, and North Carolina 10,000. Deducting 3,000,000 of pervolving it in difficulty, by committing wanton and inju- so that no further proceedings need be taken at present sons in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, ceived at the Arsenal a day or two since from Washwho would not require our cotten, there would be 9, logton, N. C. It stated that this gun exploded in a 000,000 persons left in the Confederacy, to be clothed, who at fifteen pounds each, would consume 275,000 bales. To this add 40,000 bales for bailing the crop. and for tents in the army, family bedding, &c., and cently passed by Congress will answer the purposes of there would be 415,000 required to answer these pur-

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE GUN-

BOAT DIANA .- The Slaughter on Board .- The Yan-

kee account of the capture of the Federal gunboat Di-

and the property of the second of the

visions of a penal statute, were to burry at once to a withdraw a considerable amount from circulation, but and a battery of artillery, were posted on the river to two or three years old, and so long as soldiers are fed upon decision, and to seize a ship building and fitting out at it must be remembered that the process of issuing new bag her, which was done just after her commander had the or a clade have disappointed the expectation, and to seize a ship building and fitting out at it must be remembered that the process of issuing new bag her, which was done just after her commander had notes will go on, quite as fast, if not faster, than the finished robbing the plantation of Mrs. Cochrane, a provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act bad been vio- process of absorption by funding. The wants of the widow. The Franklin (Ls.) Banner, gives the followlated in the case of such yessel? Do you mean that her Government will probably be fifty-millions of dollars account of the speedy retribution which visited her : Majesty's government were to dispense with proof, and per month, and it may be doubtful if the funding will At about 2 o'clock, P. M., Saturday, the Diana The Southern soldier has no reason to fear he will starve to inflict injury upon the Queen's subjects by seizing a amount to that sum. It may, and probably will, ex- came within about fifty pards of our battery, which was while there is plenty in the land, and the government has ship upon your mere assertion that the owners of that ceed it, during the month of April, but not alterwards, waiting and ready for them. The Diana, suddenly disas the motive to fund after the 21st April is materially covering our forces, opened fire upon them, killing nine \$8 per bushel diminished. The currency, therefore, instead of becom- cavalry horses, but doing no other damage. Then coming reduced in quantity and improved in value, will menced a scene on the Yankee gunboat which beggars continue to expand and to depreciate. Prices of almost description. Our sharpshooters and the Valvadere bateverything have raised to near five times, in many cases, tery opened a are more fatal than anything this fated \$1 26 per 1b. (as in greceries and clothing) to twenty times their gunboat had ever witnessed before. The gunners on tormer rates—or, in other words, the currency has determined the boat were swept away as if they had all been struck the boat were swept away as if they had all been struck | yard. preceated to one-fifth or one-twentieth of the specie by lightning. Those who were not slain or crip-standard. The Government, for all it buys, is there-pied on the spot fled, terror stricken, behind the fore giving its promises to pay, for five, or, in some casemating that protected the engines, and great cases, twenty times the true money value of the article bought.

Can the Confederacy stand this exhaustic g process?

We are following in the footsteps of those who initiated the revolution of 1776, and the French revolution of 1789, and it is much to be feared that, without a change of policy, our Treasury notes will share the fate of of policy, our Tressury notes will share the fate of American Continental money and French Assignats.—

the stream with her rudder disabled, and only managed 75, dry \$1al 50. from-wedes \$55 to \$75 Lea her \$3.50; The depreciation will continue until they become worthtess, and repudiation or bakruptcy must follow.

It seems to us the radical error in our financial system is in the effort to carry on the war, with Tressure shorters they a storm of iron and leader haid.

Sharp-shorters they a storm of iron and leader haid. tem is in the effort to carry on the war with Treasury sharp-shooters threw a storm of iron and leasen hail through this that was terrific beyond description.—

1t you mean that her Mojes'y's Government wilfully through this that was terrific beyond description.—

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1t you mean that her Mojes'y is Government wilfully through this that was terrific beyond the control of the co delayed or neglected the measures by which the char- not answer as a permanent war system. It mixes up Doors, windows, looking-glasses, tables, chairs, sofas, the governmental expenditures with the currency, in-trunks, crockeryware, the contents of feather beds, the tained, I must give a positive and complete devial of flates prices, deranges business, robs creditors of their pantry, store rooms and the surgeon's shelves, looked the truth of any such assertion. The opinion of the just rights, ruins widows and orphans, and all who have as though they had been struck by lightning and then law officers, until the receipt of which her Majarty's fixed incomes, stimulates speculation and depauperates given up to the tender mercies of a burricane. The The true plan is to let the currency remain in its nor- | wreck of matter which but a few moments before was

> But the worst is yet to be said. Amid all this wreck and ruin the dead and the dying lay in their gore, shot

ernment bonds for 75 or even 50 cents in the dollar, the Valverde battery was alternately pouring its murths Lord, and is now gone to reap her reward in He ven.

and to buy necessaries at fair rates, than to pay the derous shots into the crippled gunboat, while the other

Blessed be the dead that die in the Lord. It is no doubt true that a neutral may furnish, as a and to buy necessaries at fair rates, than to pay the derous shots into the crippled gunboat, while the other matter of trade, supplies of arms and warlike stores imand did great execution, in company with the sharp-Skeggs's to Monsel's. Those who still controlled the boat doubtlessly hoped she would float down far enough aflotted to you stor scarce twenty sum less have

The Lynchburg Virginian, urging upon its readers the necessity of heeding the recommendations of the President in regard to supplies for the army, well says: We cannot we have called into the field to fight for our liberties and e have called into the field to fight for our liberties and reperty. They must be sustained at any and every cost, on matter what other interests may suffer for the time being, he support of the army is paramount to every other con substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things in the support of the army is paramount to every other con roperty. They must be sustained at any and every cost, The support of the army is paramount to every other consideration. Men cannot be expected to continue in the field and perform the hard duties of a soldier without necessary supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if, by our neglect, they should be compelled to a supplies; and if if the supplies is a supplies in the supplies are a supplies as a supplies and if if it is a supplies and abandon the post of duty and danger they now occupy, our cause will be lost—irrecoverably lost. The is a plain proposition, and easy of comprehension. If there are supplies in the country, and we believe there are, let them be brought out. Let every means be adopted necessary to this end. Let the farmers be on the stert, to shun the wiles of engrossers and speculators is provisions. No class of our citizens are more interested than the disbandment or removal of our army from the soil of Virginia involves its occupancy by the armed mercenaries of Lincoln, and the utter devastation of its fair fields. Wherever the Yankee army has gained a foothold, it has ruthlessly appropriated the crops of the farmers, destroyed those that were growing and broken farmers, destroyed those that were growing and broken up the im plements of agriculture, with a view to their favorite end of starving us into submission. Such, especially, has been the course pursued towards our fellow-civizens in that productive region, the Northern Neck of Virginia. We appeal to the farmers in those sections where the des-olating march of Lincoln's hordes has not been felt, to let self-interest as well as patriotism, prompt a hearty response to the call of the President and his Secretary of War, himself a native Virginian. Ponder the suggestions of those high functionaries and patriots, and give to them an eastest response. The sooner the batter; for no time is to be

Northern Items. Van Dorn is reported repulsed, by Granger. Van Dorn attacked him at reankin with 15,000 men. The battle lasted most all day. Van Dorn was repulsed, with a loss of 300. Yankee loss, 100 Stanley's cavary, led by himselt, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners but

No communication had been received at Newbern, from General Foster since Wednesday night Women and children are leaving Newbern, but were driven back by the rebelst on Wednesday, eight miles, with a loss of about 50 men. Much uneasiness was felt for l'oster, but reinforce ments were expected to be sent from Euffolk.

The iron-clade, Louisville, Mound City, Carondelet, Per ton, Lafayet e, and two others, are all prepared to our the blockade at Vicksburg, which it was thought would be at tempted on Friday or Saturday night last. It was also said transports had been prepared with to sand cotton buckheads to run the batteries.

Lincoln and Cabinet, after giving the subject much de liberation, have decided not to grant letters of manque and reprisal under the late law of Congress. In their stead it understood that all vessels fitted out by private parties for the purpose of capturing rebel pirates will be duly commissioned in the navy and allowed to go on their mis-

The Chicago Tribune save there is no doubt of the fact that the Copperheads in various parts of Indiana and Illi-nois, are arming, particularly in the Southern portion of The Washington Chronicle says editorially: The Charles-

ton "enterprise" may be abondoned for a time, but efforts to suppress the rebelion will go forward. THE YANKES PLEET AT PORT ROYAL .- We learn, says the

A BURSTED GUN .- A bursted Whitworth gun rerecent fight, killing eight men. Richmond Whig,

WILMINGTON MARKET. APRIL 22nd, 1863. BEEF CATTLE-Are scarce and in demand. Selt on the boof at prices ranging from 35 to 50 cents per 1b. for net meat, according to quality.

FACON.—From cast. \$1 to \$1 05 per 1b. for hog round. FUTTER-\$1 50 to \$1 75 per lb.

CORN—Retai's at \$3 75 to \$1 per bushel.

COFFEE-\$4 50 per lb.

Conn MEAL-Betails from the granaries at \$4 50 per

COPPERAS-\$2 50 to \$3 per !b. at retail. COTTON.—Small sales at 35 to 40 cents per lb.

EGSS—85 to 90 cents per dozen

FLOUR—Sells from store in the small way at \$53 to \$55 per bbl for superfine

Podden-\$5 per 100 lbs. Land-\$1 to \$1 10 per lb. I RATHER. - Sole, \$3 25 to \$4, and upper \$4 25 to \$4 50

MOLLASSES. - New Orleans, \$10 per gallon. POULTRY. - Live fowls, \$1 to \$1 25: and dressed \$1 25 to

PEAS-\$6 to \$7 per bushel Potators-Sweet retail at \$5 to \$5 50, and Irish at \$7 to BIGE.—(lean, 20 cents per lb. by the cask; and rough

\$4 50 to \$5 per bushel.

SALT.—Sound made \$8 to \$10 per bushel. Sugar-in hhds. \$1 05 to \$1 10, and in bbls. \$1 15 to SHEETING -Fayetteville factory, 95 cents to \$1 00 per

TALLOW-\$1 25 per lb.

Wool \$2.

YARN-\$1 2to \$15 per bunch. FAYETTEVILLE, April 20. - Bacon 90 to \$ Lard \$1 to 00. lb.; Toilet 1 60. Fayetteville Sheetings, 36 to 75 cts. Spurs Turpentine, 40 to 50 cts per gallon. Tailow 65 to 70.—

MARRIED

floor may almost be said to have been knee deep in the wreck of matter which but a few moments before was Goldsboro', to Mrs. L. SMiTH, of Galveston, Texas. Spirit of the Age please copy

In Wilson, N. C. on the 9th inst., of typhoid pneumonia,

On the 15th inst. on Middle Sound, New Hanover counthe statement in your letter that large supplies of variable that discount than to sell Treasury notes (as is now with blood, added to the horrors of the scene. Some of the Reubin Everitt, Esq., aged 43 years, 7 months and live

days.

She was an industrious, obedient, loving wife, and a mothobserve that that statement is only a repetition in detail of a part of the assertion made in my previous letters. If the Government now needs flour, beef, pork, the case mating, which consisted of slabs of iron one and body; and a half inch thick, and seven inches in width. One ter of the 19th ult., that both parties in the civil war has to pay five dollars in Tressury notes, for what one cannon ball passed through the boat just in rear of the both iff temporal and spiritual things she leaves a devo ted husband and nine children to mourn her irreparable any man argue otherwise I beg leave respectfully to differ.

Every true patrict, who is a thinking man, has long since the 13th of May, 1861, which forbids her subjects from the 13th of May, 1861, which forbids her subjects from cent. discount? Would it not be better to sell Gov.

She was happily converted to God in the year 1842, your Treasury notes at 20 cents in the dollar, or 80 per board bearings of the main shaft.

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She was happily converted to God in the year 1842, your Treasury notes at 20 cents in the dollar, or 80 per board bearings of the main shaft. She was happily converted to God in the

tions of this battery. Col. Waller's men dismounted, wick county, N. C., aged 20 years and 25 d years and did great execution, in company with the sharp. Thus in early life, dear kmma, when hopes are but an shooters of the Arizona battalion, and the gallant men of the 28th (Col. Grey's) regiment. Thus she drifted for about two miles shot at and struck from almost every imaginable point on this side of the river from the collection with the fluore, and then with your memory garlanded with the fluore, and then with your memory distance. dest and prepared to foll w you to that vidure it in which no traveler returneth "Burling life has not been market, to raise the means of carrying on the war; if they will further pass an efficient tax bill to pay the inBay. But at length they despaired of relief, a white strength on the surrent on the bonds and meet a portion of the current flag was hing out, and the heat surrendered. has settled around your corpse, it is not typical—thauss an Allwise Providence—of moral gloom—it does not conrespond with that spirit in which you hade adieu o earth's vanishing objects, and passed away into eterniy had. Hopes benignant and annimating light is not ob curred by a gloom as impenetrable as that of the rrave in which you now rest, but scross our path way its reye are steen and shall not pale; nor shall deep indeacy and despair find an

vited to attend
At Smithville, N. C., on the 7th inst. of Consumption,

BENRY B GALLOWAY, son of rewis A. validway was a member of Co. E. 20th Regiment N. C. Troop. Charleston papers please copy. In Brunswick county, on the 2nd inst., JOHN WILLIAM. aged 7 years and 2 days, also, on the 18 h ins: , Thum A BENJAMIN, aged 9 years, 7 month and 14 days, sons of

Thos. A. and Wines A. Durant. Go to thy dreamless bed. With blessings on thy head.

> Before thy heart might learn The dark and downward way.

Ere sin might wound the heart. Or sorrow wake the tear ; Rise to thy home of rest

300 BAGS SUPERIOR OCEAN BALT. WM. R. UTLEY. April 23d, SUGAR AND SYRUP.

60 Hedds. PRIME TO CHOICE SUGARS;
65 Bags
100 Ba rels granulated and crystalized sugar—a beautitul article; 30 Barrels New Crop Syrup;

On consignment. For sale by WM. R. UTLFY. April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at the Court Eogre door in hlizabethtown, on Monday the 4 h day of May nex , two tracts of LAND on the tape Fear over, in County-one cont in ng 480 acres the other 100 Belonging to the es a e of J Dik on decha e most of the above lands is very valuable arming to d. The

A. K ROMARTIE, Ad'mr. . With the Will annex d of C J D ck***, a** 'd.
White's Creek, N. C., april 16th, 1863 159-65 &30-2t*

THE following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some time since. Notice is hereby given that application

will be made for new Certificates:

1 certificate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name o John Myers & Son.

Several certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the Bank of Cape Fear, an the name of John Myers. Certificate for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Harriet E. Myers Certificate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Lucy A B Wer hington.

Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil B Worthington.
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil-mington. in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa S.

Worthington.
Certificate of 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Will mington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E JOHN MYMRS.

Tarboro', April 15th, 1863 FOR EVERYBODY.

BUNCHES COTTON YARNS. WILKINSON 164 6t- 0 2t*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

A GENTLEMAN who left Goldsboro' yesterday informs us that the day before the enemy had made an advance in the direction of Kinston, having driven in our pickets and reached a point within fifteen miles of that place. This dash-for it seems to have been merely a dashwas probably made with the view of drawing off Gen. HILL from Washington.

From Washington, N. C., and Suffolk, Va., there is the usual amount of rumors, but nothing definite .-Both places are said to be invested, the one by General HILL, the other by General LONGSTREET. HILL has batteries on the Pamlico river, keeping back the gunboats and transports of the enemy. Longstreet is doing the same thing on the Nansemond. Evidently they are acting in concert, in pursuance of a regular plan

We doubt whether FOSTER is in Washington; neither do we think that STANLY is there. No fighting of any importance has taken place for over ten days, the last being the fight at Blount's Creck, between portions of three of our regiments and the advance of the enemy. The latter "skedaddled," felling trees, while not and otherwise obstructing the road in their rear. The trated fire upon these little Monitors. The recent fight in main body, by whomseever commanded, is supposed to the Ogeechee shows that these vessels can stand a great main body, by whomseever commanded, is supposed deal of banmering. The Nahant, for instance, as we learn have fallen back to Newbern, having failed in its object. by the George Peabody, had five hundred shots fired at her which was to relieve the Yankee forces in Washington from the rebel batteries. Recent experiments in England by raising the seige of that place.

There is a great deal of redecated thing definite. We glish vessels have been continually running the blockade, it is almost impossible to get at anything definite. We and also that the Tredegar Works at Richmond are equal. will probably receive our first accounts through Yaukee sources as we were at one time compelled to do in it would be only acting the part of prodence to assume that reference to the movements of nearly all our important guos of this calibre are mounted at Charleston, and to take armies.

Well, to sum up .- HILL and LONGSTREET arc still in statu quo investing Washington and Suffolk; the vantage they possess by elevation does not give them a plunging fire; Fort Moultrie is only a water battery, and Yankees are concentrating a force at Newbern either to attempt to relieve Washington by an attack on HILL's investing force, or by an advance upon Goldsboro' and the Railroad. The Yankees, recently very weak both at Norfolk and Suffolk will probably be reinforced from Fortress Monroe. Heavy fighting or the abandonment of the seiges at both points must soon come. The earlier this fighting does come the better for us. The sooner an attack is made the greater will be its chances of success. No great battle has yet taken place. No assault has yet been made. Neither Washington nor Suffolk has yet been taken.

Daily Journal, 17th.

THE CHEMY having failed to strike successfully at Richmond, which they call the heart of the "rebellion," or to sever its main artery, the Mississippi, or to crush out that much hated centre of "sedition," Charleston, the "rebellion," whip all creation and beard Levis Narowill next aim a blow at what they regard as the backbone of the Confederacy, to wit : East Tennessee .-Burnside's and a portion of Franklin's corps from the Charleston Courier learns from a late arrival through the upon North East Tennessee, while Rosechanz, reinforced mit their Menitors to be a total failure. Its informant, by, or acting in concert with GRANT, will attempt to who was there at the time of the arrival of the first Moniby, or acting in concert with Grant, will attempt to reach Chattanooga on the South East, thus cutting the Head by two steamers, and came there in a sinking condition of the energy is of his home; for the free-Confederacy in two, or aiming to do so. And Rew tion. Her turret had been crushed in some places by our he is fighting for the sanctuary of his home; for the free-he is fighting for the sanctuary of his home; for the free-Journson and old Brownlow have never ceased to im- shot about half way through. All of the remaining Moni- hold of his native soil; for social institutions that he was fires commenced, but they broke open a drug store and portune the Lincoln government to send a force into tors had arrived before he left. Every one of them was taught to justify and for his conception of self-governous before their progress was ings and bangings, insults and outrages which they hope the terrible ordeal through which they had passed. The turfant, resource, and hopeful against the most formidable of upied. St. Mary's Hall, a fine hotel in the best part they and their brother tories may be enabled to inflict pon the loyal men of East Tennessee.

requirements of the situation and posted in regard to ed at Hilton Bead. . the designs of the enemy there can be no doubt, and as little that the advantage of that situation is now with the Confederates, who will dilligently improve it. Energy and action will be the rule. The trans-Mississippi its invased territory, drive back the insolent maurauders and carry the war into Africa. The present lull centrated on Charleston. Missouri and Kentucky may miles, with the loss of about fifty. ring with the shouts of armies or resound with the roar

be. The campaigns of this Summer will open sooner, be more active, and, in all human probability, more advance. bloody and decisive than even those of 1861 or 1862.

IT IS REPORTED that twenty thousand Yankee troops have left Newbern and are advancing on Washington by land. This we regard as very likely to be so, previous reports indicating the concentration of a heavy force at Newbern. It is also reported that a large portion of Gen. Hill's troops are advancing in the direction of Newbern to meet the Yankees coming from that place.

We regard it as more than probable that a large portion of Gen. Hill's troops have left the vicinity of Washington, and although mortified, we should not be at all surprised to pulse of the commy and the capture of twenty-one of their hear that the seige had been abandoned and that the enterprise, so far as Washington is concerned, had turned out

We might add that we have heard a report that General Wednesday.

From the North.

We are under obligations to Captain C. D. MIBBS, A. A. G., Petersburg, for a copy of the New York Herald of last | terday the 17th inst : Monday, the 13th instant. It gives what purports to be a map of the "Scene of action between the Union Iron-clade and the Rebel Batteries." Of course a large space is devoted to the movements against Charleston, all of which are ushered in by flaming headings, like unto a theatre bill. The Herald says that the Keokuk was destroyed by a torpedo. By the way, speaking of torpedoes, the map pretends to give the location of the terpedees and obstructions, and the Herald gravely asserts that it was only to obtain this and some other information that the recent attack was made upon the forts. It is admitted that the Nahant, as well as the Keckuk was injured, but " not seriously." The Herald's correspondent says that during the engagement on the afternoon of the 7th the iron-clads were pound Parrott guns could with ease have landed shells in it. The range of these guns must be very great indeed if they could have done much harm to the city from a dis tance of four miles and three-eighths, which was about the nearest point they reached to the foot of Broad Street, the portion of the city nearest to Fort Sumter. It is true the Keokuk did come a little nearer for a few minutes, and she paid for her timerity with her life.

The correspondent also states that a rumor was in circu lation both at Port Royal and at Charleston bar, that the Yankee troops were rapidly gaining the rear of the city .-They have not gained it yet.

A letter from Fortress Monroe pretends also to give an account of the fight. It says that the Keckuk advanced to within four hundred yards of Sumter, and that the Weehaw ken felt for obstructions and found them to consist of a net. work of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller. To the net-work the "rebels" are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having completed the examination, and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstructions, the Weshawken returned and reported to Admiral Duront, who ordered a discontinuance of the conflict. The Weehawken had the "devil" with her, but even with his aid she had to report the impossibility of working up the he bor, etc.

The Herald, like the other papers of its class, puts a bold face upon the matter and talks about a reconnoisance in force successful operations, &c., but it evidently feels different and wishes to prepare its readers for failure at Charleston: sell for more than niggers!

as will be seen by the following extract from one of its ed Horial articles. Speaking of the news received at New Below we give some extracts from a speech of some follows, from Hilton Head on the 21st all.:

York from Charleston on Saturday and Sunday the 11th and length, and of no ordinary power and boldness, written

We may now expect in a few days the mest important news from that quarter. Why should there be any doubt about the success of the expedition sgatust Charleston?— When the Goo. Psabody left, on the 9th mat, the best of spirits prevailed among our officers and men. It that stronghold does not fall, it is only because an insufficient force by land and water has been cent against it, and that the enemy has had so leng a time given him to prepare for ion, and in the percy of the its defence. Our government has had two years in which other things, Mr. Woodward: to make its prepara fors, and, considering the disposal the unlimited number of men, ships, heavy ordance, small arms, ammunition, and all the applian war which money without stint cou'd create or purchase, will be disgraceful in the extreme if the asseult should now end in failure, like the operation a sgainst Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Richmond. The War and Navy Departments were well aware of the formidable nature of the fortificawere well aware of the forminable hatter of the forthcome of Charleston. They knew that it required Fort Moultrie, and an iron-clad battery on Cummings Point, and numerous other batteries, for two days, to compet the capitulation of Fort humber in 1861, manned by only seventy starving men, isolated from all suc-cor; and even then it was only by the burning of the officers' quarters with shell, and thus rendering the place too hot for, the existence of the men, that the surrender was forced. The fort itself was but little injured. The woodwork has since been removed and precautions taken against a repetition of the configration, and the fort on the outside has been greatly strengthened and protected .-It seems, then, that if so many batteries and gross could effect so little against a handful of men under such adverse circumstances, and with gurs of small calibre, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the thirty gurs carried by eight iron-clads could very easily accomplish the des-truction of the same fort, improved and well men-ned, and its communications open with the shore, only the guns of that fort, but perhaps two have demonstrated that there are no vessels affoat with armor sufficiently heavy to resist the fire of the latest heavy

the even of separation at all commensu ate with these that

Editors Courier :—In 1803, on the purchase of Louisiana.

The following regulation was adouted by the Legislature of There is a great deal of reticence down that way, and gans. Whether or not the rabels possess such ordnance to the manufacture of cannon of the largest calibre known,

measures accordingly.

In one respect Charleston is most favorable for our eperations against it. There is no high ground in the vicinity; has rardly any elevation at all. But by the number of their of the channel and the treacherons torpedoes strewn at the It is on the whole more difficult to capture than Sebastopol sacrifice of a large number of men.

mongh force, one hundred thousand men if necessary ought to be sent to take it in the rear; or it might be r duced even in front, with a sufficient number of men, by regular approaches, taking battery after battery, and land ng troops and making parallele, so as to reach within shelling distance of the forts. After their capture the fall of the city would be inevitable. But the news by the Peaboly indicates the success of Dupont's and Hunter's forces. Our officers and men are in good spirits, and our government

The tone is evidently changed from that blatant jubilance with which the preparation of the expedition was hailed, and the allusion to the "little Monitors" is such as would be apt to create serious doubts whether they were indeed the vessels that were proudly heralded as able to "crush out"

LEON " or any other man " in his own ports. The French steamer Catinat brings reports from Port Royal that the Monitors there are badly crippled. The East Tennessee, and they already gloat over the head- more or less crippled, and exhibited numerous marks of ment rets of mostly all were so badly damaged as to have entirely lost their revolving power. Three of the Monitors, Let the friends of peace program themselves he are known.

Let the friends of peace program themselves he are known. it was reported, would have to be sent to New York for That our military authorities are fully alive to the repairs. The other thece, it was thought, might be repair- to be true. If the people are not prepared, let us commence

Island, and the Mary Jane from Nassau, were captured on of trooped to depine of this great sea plane was at an end. Guerds would be stationed to he 24th ult, while trying to run into New Inlet, bound and for the memories of old, or, it inevitable they would protect property, but on the disappearance of the offior Wilmington. They were sent to New York.

The Herald gloats over the recent female out-breaks at States will be aroused. All the elements of strength in some points in the South, and adds: "These bread riots dy North their North, built by their energies, and with the Confederacy will be brought into action to repossess having now commenced," says the Raleigh Standard, "where or when they will end God only knows

The Herald represents FOSTER as hemmed in at Washington, N. C., at the latest dates, and says that seven thouwill not last much longer; other and even more impor- sand troops attempting to reach Washington from New tant fields will divide the interest which recently con- bern, were driven back on Wednesday, the 8th inst., eight

The Herald in its financial column, says: "If it should of artillery. The old Potomac may again mirror the Charleston was merely a reconnoissance in ferce, as seems battle-flag of the Confederacy, and General Lex revisit fairly probable, and if the subsequent attack at onld end in nis descerated but still beloved home on the heights of the reduction of Fort Sumter and the other defences of that in the shape of copies of letters addressed to him from his con enforcement of the laws for the collection of rent All these things may be. One thing certainly will in a day or two. If, on the other hand, our fleet should be repu'sed and finally expelled from Charleston harbor, pub- ident y'not stolen for the cake of money-gain, but lie confidence in the currency would decline and gold would purpose of sending them home for preservation

This was written on Eunday last, the 12th inst.

the vicinity of Charleston, are reported and believed to be the vicinity of Charleston, are reported and believed to be and gozes at them perfectly entranced. They go so far re-embarking for Hilton Head. As the land forces were ahead of anything he ever saw that he is perfectly lost in adintended to co-operate with the fleet, their return to Hilton

Head would indicate the indefinite postpor ement of the attack many fleet was a very small number—in public charity, or the resourtions me should like to wake there up and play with them.

In the contributions of the generous of the genero tack upon Charleston, or at least show that it will not pro- They are the pet treasure of the fam ly." bably be renewed for several weeks

A right took place on Wednesday at Severly's Ford on to the persons to whom he sent this statuary. the upper Rappahannock, which resulted in the signal ee-

The Richmond Enquirer says it is believed that this and next summer the conservatory will be in a bloze of trophi to be a failure. We do most sincerely trust that it may other demonstrations upon the fords of the Rappahannock cal splender." turn out otherwise, but we are reluctantly forced to this are intended to cover a change of base, and the prospects are, extract: that McCLELLAN's route to Richmond of last Summer, with some modifications, will also be the chosen avenue of the repeated to all its cold purity in the censervatory. Mother next here, "Fighting Jon Hooker." We hardly coincide says that Divide Love was broken on the journey. We very HILL commerced shelling the enemy in Washington on next hero, "Fighting Jos Hookes." We hardly coincide ed to cover the sending off of large reinforcements to the West to co-operate with ROSECRANZ.

WE find the following in the Richmond Enquirer of yes-

Reports from Suffolk and the Peninsula Suffolk, on yesterday, that on Tuesday last a hot engage-ment took place between several gunboats on the Nansemond and our batteries on the shore, resulting in the defeat of the former; and also that Gen. Longstreet was now certainly in the rear of the enemy at Suffolk, having command of the "simation" and proceeding to force a surrender. of the "situation" and proceeding to force a surrender.—
Our informant having had an opportunity to converse with some of the Yankees in that region, learned from them the come henorably, come, by all means." It is to be hoped following: It was reported, and credited, that Gen. Wise had captured Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg, with about one thousand prisoners, and that the commanding General at Fortress Mouroe (Dix.) fearing an assault upon Hampton, had posted sixty pickets at Hampton bridge, and prepared the structure with combustibles to be destroyed at a moment's notice. It was further stated that a engagement on the afternoon of the 7th the iron-clads were so near to the city of Charleston, that their two hundred their arms, and that Gen. Dix, having no available reinforcements to send up the peninsula, declared that he 'must have reinforcements or give up the peninsula," and finding to raise volunteers! Two cargoes of "contrabands" been shipped from Hampton for Hayti.

The " Devil " Captured. Based upon the last Telegraphic Despatches from Charles

> ton. BY ASA HARTZ. Say! have you read the wondrous news The telegraphic wires diffuse, Which brings to light another ruse Hatch'd by the Yankees evil 'Tis said that on a sandy beach-Which Stringham's fleet will some day reach) Stuck tight as any Spanish leech— Our boys have caught the "Devil!"

Oh! if 'tis true, what tongue shall tell The loss which Yankee land befell? Or who will toll the dreadful knell
That orphans their whole nation A father lost! A friend, whose claim Should highest stand in Yankee fame, Has left the home wherein his name Commanded admiration!

Brave Beauregard! Oh! do your best, To keep the monster from the West! In safety let us revel. And when the present shock is o'er And Charleston quiet, as before, "Our fleet has omight the devil!

MORILE, April 18th, 1869.

A military friend waggishly remarked at breakfast yes terday morning, speaking of the high price of substitutes, "Tis the first time in my life I ever knew whitemen to

by Ben Wood, and, by consent, published in the Congressional Glibe. The fact that such a speech can be circular d in the United States, and such editorials be published as those from which we have published extracts, can now be spoken and written with impunity, and their authors go unpurished, evidences a marked their authors go unpurished, evidences a marked that of the Monitor is but 584. The fron-clade of the Monitor is but 584. The fron-clade of the Monitor is but 584. and important char; e lavorable to us, in public opin- tor class are concentrated powers. ion, and in the pricy of the Government. Among

It is balifted to throw the weight of responsibility for Montank, Capt and conspicuous but not to these do I attribute the failure, unequivocal and irredeemable failure of our en terprise of conquering back the Union. The failure of the scheme is simply due to the in prashbility of its accomplishment. We can bever by force of mana control the will of a keokuk, Capt. Rhind, people our equals is the attributes of ellightened manhood; and white the will of that people remains adverse to political can particuship with us, political campaniouship with us, political campaniouship is inare pos-thie as we have too sadiy proved it; but a constrained u: i p : f sovereign ctates is an impossibility which turret. eman eterce cantt accomplish, omniscience wond not bix millions of Americans, whether they occupy the North, the South, the East or the West, cannot be governed except in acculdance with their sovercian will.

But granting it possible, the question arises of equal mo

ment; is it desirable? Has not the struggle alrea by been too fictor to admit of unity and cordial feeling between a conquering and a conquered section? Sir, I fear it has 1 2 two hundred pounds, that, while the memory of this war exists the people of the North and South, united by constraint, would stignes, never anificiently forgive the past year's record to admit. But at of friendly relationship in the same political household Right or wrong men will cling to their own impressions of a great and sanguinery sargegle, in which they or their sires have been participants. As the living fathers of future generations this day feel, so will they be queath to their works! children, and in natural course the North and South will urse their own and separate views of this unparalleled epoch of carnage and contention.

I contest, sir, I apprehend no difficulty or mistortunes in

must mevitably prove the sequences of reunion by mere I can conceive two great republics, expanding in gran deur, moving a de by side upon principles simost identical, ion transcends the constitutional power of the Government extendir have a read a self government, the one northward of the United States. It forms a new Confederacy, to which and wes word, the other southward and westward, united the states united by the former compact are not bound to for metual defence, and protected by wise and generous alliance from the jar of coefficting interests. I can-conceive them get vitating towards each other, drawing nearer and nearer as asperities and uppices and memories soften with e of time, until, when the saf and natural limits of duction. political affinity shall have been determined the two mighty ath ta shall nerge again into one upon a fourdation perfection by the exp. rence of the p at . But I cannot conceive a happy, prosperous and regulation union, cemested by blood, remoulded in repugnance and prolonged by the

nel y been waged against it. With the belief rather thee prologit, I would concede a separation as the us of an ultimate reusion upon such principles as a true Reguldicale should entertain. Animorities have been eng n i ists of Massachusetts, says, among other reasons for dis dered, and conflicting principles have been diveloped by hostifies it an extent that render a reubion in the present state of feeling an event to shrink from as uncatural. Those conflicting criticiples may be reconciled when the smoke of to the inflience of the Northern section of the Confederaba il sha'l have passed away, but surely not until then .-When every conciliatory measure shall have been resorted to in vain: when negotiate at all have been exhausted: when the purpose of the couthern people to abstain from name. - Medary's Crisis. olitical companionship with the shall have been demonstraed as fixed in evocable, and not the passionate resolve of heated blood, then, as a necossity useless to struggle Bir. I appreciate the extent of the Government's military re-

sources. I acknowledge its wonderful strength in ships, men and munitions. Had we a foreign foe to grapple with, one half the battles we have waged agains the South would have decided the issue to our triumph. No earthly power could resist our magnificent machinery or war, directed in a cause that touched the people's heart. If the Confederate only by the two remaining regiments, the soldiers armies all massed together and fired with the lust of sub logation, should invade one Northern State, the thought of our violated fire sides would arouse an energy that would Army of the Potomac, will indvance through Kentucky lines from Hilton Head, that the Yankees there freely adapter the invaders like leaves before the wind. But in

day too soon for their lips to assert what their h arts know Sax in n ture - would spurp the tinid doctrine that the stor millions of acres yet unre. laimed from the widerness for expansion - is dependent on the South for prosperity and

the same comps, have been arrested for stealing two stat- lears, from which we extract the following. uce from the Congressional busying groun' at Clark Mills, the sculptor The Ci ropicle says :

city, it is probable that gold would fall 10 a 15 per cent, home in Michigan. They are written by different members of his family, and evi ce education, intelligence, and a sen-To show how his presents were appreciated we give few extracts from the captured cor espondence. On the 8th of February — wri es: "We got a lot from you last evening and, ch. Noble, what beautiful cherubs you do find I den't know but we shall almost worship then .--- stands

> The first part of the above extract-"what beautiful herubs you do find"-shows what representations he made From the tollowing it will be seen that the Sergeant is being ergaged in collecting a number of botanical speci mens: Mr. — is making an awin! tearing up in the green house to make room for those new plants. I expect by

From another letter, dated on the 8 h February, we

in this opinion. W think these demonstrations are intend. much regret it, for I think it better for conservatory deco ration than the Sleeping Beauty, which is more of a parlor piece and the finer of the two.

Another letter rays: "The statuette which you sent is a most exquisite gem. The countenance and expression is

perfectly argelic. How much genius is shown in chisaling such perfect forms with expressions so life-like out of in How much genins is shown in chissling animate marble, " Were it not that artists have almost always to contend with poverty one would think they must lead a kind of charmed existence in creating such beautiful formations."

with the North now existing; with a full consciousness. We close the quotations with the following: "Oh how of the inability of the plantations inside the Federal

Old Abe and hepublicanism is fast losing ground in these

Referring to the "Great War Meetings" which must have been held in Northern cities, the New York Herald savs

These meetings are in fact no longer necessary. The people have spoken enough. The President has obtained almost the powers of a dictator, and the successtul prosecution of the war no longer depends on popular opinion, but upon able men in the Cabinet and able Generals in the field. Congress has conferred everything upon Mr. Lincoln, except brains. It is Mr. Lincoln's duty to see that he is surrounded with this important article. The element of success it was not in the power of Congress to bestow. Precious little of it was to be found in either house of the National Legislature ; not enough even to devise one financial measure is a certain, simple add cheap cure for masge, and one that can be easily procured in the country. I have kept a pack equal to the emergency. The conferring of plenary power upon the President is tantamount to an admission on the part of Congress that it had no men competent to grasp the measures necessary for the times.—

The best thing it could do under the circumstat cos was The best thing it could do under the circumstar cas was But the wise exercise of this power requires intellect and capacity of no mean order—something far above the cunning or trickery of the shallow politicians. It is incumbent, therefore, on Mr. Lincoln to see that he is not mean of brains; and if he is not, then to get rid of them in the most summary fashion, and summen to his councils men who are known to possess that councils are the councils men who are known to possess that administrative the councils men who are known to possess the c to give large discretionary power to the President. the qualities of statesmen and great administrative cility -cool, clear heads to plan, and strong wills and "Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the ability—cool, clear heads to plan, and strong wills and indomitable courage to execute. And stern necessity demands the same kind of men at the heads of our army who has not been to see his family since in the demands the same kind of men at the heads of our army who has not been to see his family since in the same kind of men at the heads of our army who has not been to see his family since in the same kind of men at the heads of our army who has not been to see his family since in the same kind of men at the heads of our army who has not been true to the sourn, and has not been true to the sourn has not been true to the s

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes as

The figship of Admirel Depost, the Wahesh, in the se-tion of Hilton Head, eighteen months ago, at every bread-side from twenty-four guns threw 1700 pounds of solid shot into the robol fortifications. Her guns, many of them, are

The fleet is composed of the following vessels: Nahant, Capt. Downes ... Katskill, Capt. G W. Bodgers,....

The armament of the New Ironsides is 1611-inch guns and cal cen partion sity with us, it interfects and the probability. Bloodshed, destruction of property, and occupation of londs are possible; much suffering, grief, and toly are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible as we have too sadiy proved it; but a control of londs are possible. The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 180 pounds;

the 15 inch guns a solid shot weighing 176 pounds. The to-tal weight of metal which can be thrown at a single dis-

But as the New Ironsides will not be able to use but one broadside at a time in au a'tack upon Fort Eumter, one half of her broadside guns should be deducted--1,446 pounds-

> From the Charleston i outler. A Chapter in History.

the following resolution was adopted by the Legislature of

Resolved, That the annexation of Louisians to the Un-

The Government is here pronounced a compact between the States, and from it the right of secession or with drawal for just cause results as a necessary logical de-In 18:1, on the Bill for the admis ion of Louisiana as a

Sta'e, Josiah Quincy, Sr., said, and after being called to or-der committed his remarks to writing: " If this Bill pass it is my deliberate opinion that it is a virtual disso ution of the Union, and that it will free the To my vi w, therefore, this wer, nominally for the Union, pare for a separation—amicably it they can, viole: tly i they must "

John Quircy Adams, in describing the Federal disusion solving on the annexation of Louisians, was the follow

y, whose right and du y it was, therefore, to secede from the body politic, and to constitute one of their own." Secession here appears in propria persone and by the

Distruction of Pensacola by Fire-Horrible Scent and Demoralization Among the Soldier . The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Post states, on the best authority:

"When it was known that orders were received Pensacola for the departure of the 28th Maine regiment for New Orleans, and the occupation of the place seemed to think that the entire evacuation of the place was intended, and many of them were heard to swear that they would burn the place before they left. Acwe have no principle that comes home to the cordingly, on Thursday noon fires made their appearheart of the marses; we are fighting for subjugation; with ance, and for three days and nights the place was filled a patriotic ulterior purpose, perhaps but still for subjugat with smoke and flame. At night the scene is described as terribly magnificent.

"There had been no quarrel between the citizens and soldiers. The soldiers were not intoxicated when the Therefore it is that the South has maintained itself, de checked They burned the houses they themselves had the town, and all the dwellings except those of Maj Chase and Colonel Mallroy. There were but a few hundred people in the place who gathered such moveables as they could collect, and assembled with them in the task of preparation. It is a task already helf accomplished; tor, indeed, the masses, with their unerging in a state of utter demoralization. All military disciaccept separation with a sigh of regret and then push on alone in the path of progress; for their self-relief. Anglo-placed in charge of. placed in charge of.

"Finally the long roll was beat, and the men were

New Orleans as It Is. We are indebted to Capt. John G. Breshwood, for a-New Orl as True Delta of the 17th inst. It is filled The dwellings of Davie are not the only places pill with extracts from New York papers. There is not a laged of works of art by the Yankee. Serg't Ham- word of comment on the events of the war. It gives a mend, of the 5th Michigan cavairy, and a private in terrible account of the condition of affairs in New Gr-

We believe we shall be found greatly within strict Washington, and a bro zestate hom the residence of facts when we state that we have at this moment twentyfive thousand ren, women and children, entirely destiagainst them. In addition to this festering mass, whose sitive appreciation of the heautiful. The articles were ev. utter ruinous demoralization is rapidly taking place, ident vant states are the relations of the heautiful. there are, we feel perfectly safe in declaring, from fifteen to twenty thousand persons, who are now supporting life by the sale of little things accumulated in prosperous times, when trade was active, labor in requis tion, and industry adequately rewarded, and who have in the early future before them, no hope for escape from all the borrors of want and starvation save in the contributions of the generous affluent-alas, now ces of the national commissariat, hitherto so bountifully dispensed to thousands of negroes who were allowed to swarm, in ignorance, fifth, and unbridled lewdness, around the camps of the soldiery. Should it not be withheld from us by an ever watchful and merciful Providence, pestilence, as well as famine, may be among the fearful evils from which we are doomed to suffer, r a population entirely destitute of all the comforts and many of the necessaries of life, invulnerable at all points and fortified against no visitation the most cruel unkindest cut of all, and even the exposure of the

ate may have in store for it. Of the causea which have brought these calamities upon us we can leave others to speak-our business is with this condition of our municipal affairs knows them to be; and in time, possible many of our thrifty, intelto-save themselves and families from calamities clearly to our minds, impending. Shut out from communication with the interior; the season rapidly approaching for a suspension of the little commercial intercourse with the North now existing; with a full consciousness often I wish you were all at home. It has got to be too lines to furnish more than will supply their own wants, much of a nigger year for my boys to be in it much lenger. If indeed they can do anything like that the most had if indeed they can do anything like that; he must be ground in Washington as fast as the Congressional burialground has lost statuary. It will be some time before "my
boys" will go home "honorably." They will have to
modify their intense admiration of beautiful statuary in urgent sufferings, it is presumable, are perfectly unclouded, what they ought, should or can do to enable them to ride over to more auspicious days, and keep soul and body together. They must themselves better understand what should be done, than any one else for them; and every one must do so for himself and those immediately dependent upon him, nnless, indeed, he nnmanfully resigns himself with a struggle to destitution

and death. In our experience in this and other countries, we have not witnessed greater, nay, equal distress and sutfering, of the voiceless description, that exists here; while the multitude daily augmenting, of importunate street mendicants, is absolutelo appalling. Mississippian.

CURE FOR MANGE .- A great desideratum for sportsmen

I pint common soft lye soap,

BY TELEGRAPH.

POR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

EICHMOND, April 17th, 1963. In the Senate to day the House bill was passed to displace from the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departnents all clerks liable to military duty, and to detail for act, of 75 pm a.m. on the cost of production. In fact, the clerks distinct wish to make it, and have labored to keep the pm of naner down so as to results only m derain production. early in the session, repealing certain clauses in the exemption act, was taken up and amended by substituting the claures of the Senate exemption bill relative to Overseer on which sell at double there prices as soon as they come which sell at double there prices as soon as they come which sell at double there prices as soon as they come Plantations, was further amended by incorporating all the provisions of the Conference exemption bill, was rejected yesterday, less the paragraph relative to overseers, etc .--In this share the bill was passed after a long debate.

The House passed the exemption bf.l, reported on Wedneedsy from Committee of Conference; and also passed the bill to allow Hespital accommodations to rick and Paper-makers, at least, do not deserve wounded officers at one dollar per day. The House adopted the following device for a seal of the Confederate in the Confederacy if they are put under the ban States: Au equestries portrait of Washington, copied from the monument at Richmond, surrounded with a which cannot be mestaken, nor meande stood wreath composed chi-fly of the agricultural productions of the South, with the motto Deo Duce Vincimus—God being enough to continue their operations for the public goo our leader, we will conquer. The House then went into secret session on the Tax bill.

FROM THE WEST.

JACKSON, Miss., April 17:b. 1863. Eight boats passed Vicksburg last night. One was bornt and two disabled, and five succeeded in running past. The canal from Milliken's Bend, will reach the Mississippi, near New Certhage.

It is believed that batteries are being constructed opposite Vicksburg A Jew was raid to burn the bridge over Big Black.

Vicksburg is to be attacked within ten days. All officers absent are ordered to report immediately at Vicks-Sixty-four s'eamers have left Memphis for Vicksburg

with soldiers and negroes. No papers are allowed below Cairo. The Yankees are forrifying the Rolla Railroad North. The Memphis Bulletin and Argus have been suppressed,

The London Ind-x.

and the Editors arrested.

We have the "Index" of March 12. The Paris correspondent of that paper, speaking of the apparent indifference of the French Government to Mr. Seward's last and most impudent despatch says :

Mr. Lincoln and his associates refused to see the meaning which was obvious to every one out of his Cabinet that read the French despa ches. It is probably to prevent any possibility of any further apprehension of this kind that the Imperial Government has caused to be inserted in the "Moniteur," in the shape of a letter from New York, a statement of its views of the state of affairs throughout the length and breadth of the North. Though not strictly an official docu. seen by the public eye, connected with these labors, ment, the insertion of that letter in a prominent part of the "Moniteur" the nature of its contents and the significance of its tone invest it with all the importance of its tone investigation in the importance of its tone investigati of a state paper. It is not usual for the French official print to treat with such scant ceremony the government of a country with which France is, I will not say on friendly terms, but at peace. Hear how-the "Moniraise an army :

"That a State which has successively called under arms, first, 150,000, then 300,000, then 600,000 volun- siana and Tennessee on the same favorable footing tha teers, spent several thousand millions of dollars as premiums for enlistment, and resorted to 'draughting' as a last resource, should, after a war of only two years duration, be at a loss for men to continue the struggle, is an extraordinary and abnormal fact-yet that such is the fact is proclaimed by no less an authority than the United States Senate itself."

The writer then gives an outline of the last extraordinary measure by which the Federal Congress has actually contrived to surpess itself in exciting the derision and contempt of civilized nations, and proceeds: "What has become of those clouds of volunteers that encumbered Washington last autumn? The enemy's fire disease, the winter can account for a good many no doubt, but the losses, heavy as they may be, are out of all proportion, and a state of things which requires such extraordinary effort. * * * It can only be account d for by the fact which the Democratic party than he would divulge. No doubt is entertained than he would divulge. stordily deny, (of course) but which the measures they are compelled to resort to show to be true, viz :- that the soldiers are (at least) quite as tired of the war as the citizens themselves '

The "Monitor" proceeds to demonstrate the correctness of the conclusions it has arrived at, by arguments which Mesers. Lincoln, Seward & Co., will, no doubt. think un'eeling—the official print seems to be strangely forgetful of the fact that those high and mighty seigniors (I cannot with any regard for truth call them grave ble authority for saying that the cowardly rascals of and reverend") hold it treason to doubt their is se dixit: not be made to fight. On the appearance of a second "If the so diers were not weary of this struggle should brigade to tender them battle, they would not a we have beheld the Army of the Potomac melting away even our skirmishers to get near enough, but firing without fighting-that immense agglomeration of men, to form which the United States had devoted the best of their blood and treasure? Letters from officers

have described the perpetual flow of desertion, mixed with outbreaks of mutiny which paralyzed in their hands | teens, etc., were abandoned on the route; the on that formidable instrument of war. Its dissolution, which discontent had commenced, weariness completes' The "Moniteur" then goes on to give a rapid but will never let an enemy see the whites of their eye graphic and striking sketch of the utter inaction which less they should be surprised.—Juckson Appea prevails in the Federal camps from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Miesissippi. Tom is doing nothing and Jack is telping Tom. The Federal army is doing nothing, and the Federal navy is belping the

Federal army : "An immense feeling of hesitation (une immense hesitation) hovers over the war. What are they wait ing for? Reinforcements? Why, by their own confession, the Federal Government have not one man at their disposal. The id-a is ridiculous,—it seems to be considered so even at Washington, as the white population is summoned en masse.'

With cruel irony the Moniteur asks if the North are waiting for another "strategic movement." This is the absurdity of the Yazoo Canal, and the inaction of Grant in Tennessee and Rosecranz before Vicksburg. "waere his army is wasting under the influence of miaswith the fac's as they exist, as every one conversant ma and marsh lever," appears good nature itself when compared with this cruel sarcasm. Surely this should be sufficient to satisfy even' Mr. Seward. In case, howligent and industrious poor to make suitable exertions ever, that model of trans-atlantic diplomacy should not think his last dispatch adequately answered by what I have quoted above, there is more to come. He is told no longer in the urbane inumendoes of M.IDrouyn de L' Huys, but with galling bluntness, that it is all over with the war, that the soldiers will no longer fight because they feel that it is all up with the Union, and that it is hopeless to attempt to restore it; because they know of age, during her confinement, with a view of industrial that the South are waging a defensive war, not an ag- a belief that she died from natural causes. It has si oddly constitued, who can suppose that the condition gressive war; because they are conscious that they are transpired that the former wives of this wretch died of the population of this city is not pitiable and mel- risking their lives for no practical object; because, in der circumstances that leave but little doubt that

A BER BATTLE -An account in the Curlisle Pat-

riot, of 7th June, 1827, says : "At the village of Cargo, in Cumberland, a struggle took place between two swarms of bees. A day or two earlier, one of these communities had swarmed in the usual way, and been safely hived. On the day of battle, swarm of bees from some neighboring hive was seen to be flying over the garden in which the first mentioned hive was situated. They instantly darted dawn upon the hive, and completely covered it. In a little time they began to enter the hive, and powered it in each part that it is a little time they began to enter to Miss OCTAVIA A., daughter of Thomas I. Faison. the hive, and poured into it in such numbers that it soon | Sampson county. became completely filled. Then commenced a terrible struggle. A loud humming noise was heard, and presently both armies of combatants rushed forth, the besiegers and the besieged did not fight within the beleaguered city, but in the open air. The battle raged with such fury that the ground beneath was covered with the wounded and slain; the wounded crawled about painfully, unable to rise and join their fellow-warriors.-Not until one party was vacquished and driven away, did the sanguinary battle end. The victors then resumed possession of the hive. The local narrative does not furnish the means for deciding the question; but it seems most propable that there some rights of property has a family of his own to care for, and the third is quite to in the case, and that the interlopers were ejected.

The subscription prices of some of the daily papers east of the Mississippi, is thirty dollars per annum.-The subscription price of the weekly papers in Houston and other cities in Texas, is six dollars per year; for a tri-weekly published in Houston, sixteen dollars is charged; for single copies, 25 cents.

demands the same kind of men at the heads of our armies in the field. The President has muscle and money at will. All that he needs for success is brains in the Cabinet and brains in the camp.

Charleston meretry, says that it is reported that Eddifferent commissary departments for want of proper different commissary departments for want of proper care, will probably be sold to the distillers at no distant day, and manufactured into poison whiskey, of the same kind or men at the heads of our ward Wm. Johnson, the brilliant writer, will, ere long, different commissary departments for want of proper care, will probably be sold to the distillers at no distant day, and manufactured into poison whiskey, of the same kind of men at the heads of our ward Wm. Johnson, the brilliant writer, will, ere long, different commissary departments for want of proper care, will probably be sold to the distillers at no distant day, and manufactured into poison whiskey, of the same kind of men at the heads of our ward Wm. Johnson, the brilliant writer, will, ere long, different commissary departments for want of proper care, will probably be sold to the distillers at no distant day, and manufactured into poison whiskey, of the same kind of men at the heads of our ward Wm. Johnson, the brilliant writer, will, ere long, different commissary departments for want of proper care, will probably be sold to the distillers at no distant day, and manufactured into poison whiskey, of the same in the Cabinet and brains in the camp.

A Plea for the Paper-Makers. Gentlemen: —The Revenue bill, now, I believe be the Senate, proposes to tax manufacturers, (including per manufacturers,) 29 per cent, on the profits. Their per manufacturers.) 29 per cent, on the pron.s. Their profits are limited by the exemption bid to 30 per cent. Will leave to them a clear profit of about 21 per cent. Will be equal to 4 or 5 per cent. In ordinary times. Now 1 cents as for the paper manufacturers of this State, (North Carlings) that they have labored for absolutely, no profits. the war commenced and have not (with a single ex-tion) made the profit allowed them by the old exempof paper down so as to realize only m derate profits, exception alluded to, is of a mill which confines its of facturers have been extortioners in their charge, in be truly said of paper makers. The Government monopolized the railroad transportation that rage be farnished, and we in North Carolina have been obl to resort almost exclusively to raw cotton; and that only cause of the present high price of printing paper have merited an exemption from this opercus tax may not complain, but there will not be much maper. these laws, which discriminate against them in a may be deemed a 'premonitory symptom.' at least is rather too much to presume that they will meekly their heads and bare their backs to a chastisement, w

A PAPER MAKIROF N. They have some mighty queer geographers can other side of the Atlantic ocean. Especially so amor the French. That semi-American cion of the Bourt line, De Joinville, in his account of his adventures us the Peninsula, is often at fault with all of his aborg knowledge; but even he is far surpassed by qu mumber of writers, who have not had the benefit sonal observation, These speak however qu fluently of things American as the wisest. A latlication (a French Almanae) has the following dis events :-

they think they do not deserve.

May 22-The Federal troops assembled at Harper's ry, cross the Potemac, and after a first ergagement Alexandria. May 27-The Federals, commanded by Gen. Banks perience a first reverse. They repress the Potomac. iall back upon Williamsburg.

May 30 and 31—A great battle is fought near Richmon

on the first day the advantage remains with the Con rates; on the second day they experience considerations, and abandon Corinth. After seven days of bloody fighting near Richmond (28 to 29,) 95 000 Federals, commanded by McClellan tire before the Confederate army, which ments brought by General Beauregard and Jackson, h been increased to 185 000 men. They take position on James River, seventeen miles from Charleston

PRESS ASSOCIATION -The Mobile Advertiser Register, of the 11th inst., in speaking of th Press Association, says: The satisfactory state of the press correspondence is to the life and energy infused into the system by our repress Association. It is but one month to day since organization was completed and began its labors, with results we have already stated. Among the incidents

fact that the veteran President of the Association, Ur. W. Gibbes, of the South Carolinian, went to Charles

his younger employees.

In connection with this subject, we may state that J. S. Thrasher, the General Superintendent of the Assation has just returned from a visit to the field of acevents in Mississippi, which he has covered with a net of correspondents. Here he met the indefatigable 1 dent of the Southwestern Telegraph Company, with he concluded arrangements for the transmission of over this line, which places the press of Mis-issippi held in regard to felegraph arrangements by the pre the other States of the Confederacy, and we learn him that he is much pleased with the fair and liberal with which Mr. Van Horne, the President of the Telegraph Co, met the propositions concerning the interests. With such results as those befo e us, at month only of labor, we may reasonably expect that

new Press Association will be a permanent success.

THE BURDELL MURDER. - A notorious cri named Charles Lewis, was recently executed at Tre ton, N. J., for the murder of a jeweller named Jam Rowland. He was, according to his own story acquainted with Dr. Harvey Burdell and Mr. ningham; was in company with Dr. B. on the evof his murder, and had seen him win a "pile of mo in a Bowery gambling house. In a recent conve tion with his counsel, in the hearing of a deputy She he admitted that he knew more of the murder of D those who have been in closest communication will since his imprisonment, that he was the murder Dr. Burdell, as well as of others before and since

The Federal papers boast that General Banks complished the purpose for which he moved out i Baton Rouge upon Port Hudson. If his object to demonstrate to the world the cowardice of his be was eminently successful; it it was enything els certainly most signally failed. We have upgrestic their guns at random, fled in perfect confusion. beys could not get close enough to them to warrant burning of powder to any extent. In falling back. rapid was their march, that blankets, overcoats, lay made was by the rear guard, while engaged in t ing the small bridges to prevent pursuit. Banks'

Fire in Petersburg-North Carolina Hospital Ba A fire broke out on Sunday night in the large wa house in Petersburg, in which was established the North Carolina Hospital which entirely destroye building with its contents. Fortunately, there we patients in the Hospital, they having been remov some time since for the purpose of having the e table ment cleaned and repovated. The building belonge Mesers. Brodns x and Rives.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange of Prisoners for the federacy, has written the following in reply to an in as to whether certain citizers of North Carolina were t by the cath of allegiance to the United States, takes

All citizens heretofore arrested by Federal authority, eleased upon parole, whether that parole was to return Federal lines, or to procure the release of any other tion, have been declared by the express agreement Federal Agent of Exchange, released from said par any obligation named therein.

Agent of Exchange

A YANKEE BLUE BEARD .- A schocking wife t der case has taken place in the village of Dansy. New York. Wells Covert, a man thurty-five years age, administered poison to his this wife, eighteen ye were disposed of in the same manner, and that he templated still another marriage with a girl, who in time would probably experience a similar fate if villany had not been discovered.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 16th inst., by Rev.

Moran, Capt. WILLIAM L. TART, to Mrs. MARY J. RIS. At the residence of the bride's father, on the e

At his residence in Johnston county, N. C., on the inst., R. H. ATRINSON, aged about 25 years.

He leaves a widow and two children, and a large of relatives and friends, to lament his death. In Springfield, Missouri, in the month of January HENRY B. ELLIOTT.

HENRY B. ELLIOIT.

He removed from this State to Missouri in the Fall

1860, and settled in the town of Springfield in that State

He lost two children after going there, and now has left a

widow with three daughters and three sons, one of whom
joined the Confederate Army early in this war; another youth. to that his loss, if possible, is more heavily tell his bereaved family, left as they are without any protect in a comparatively strange land, and among enemies when the protect in a comparatively strange land, and among enemies when the protect in a comparatively strange land, and among enemies when the protect in the protect

tender mercies, too many unprotected families have idea
be worse than death.

Mr. Elliott. while in North Carolina, was frequently
member of the Legislature of the State, and filled man places of trust in his native country,—and his many and warm friends will deplore his death.

Since this war began, although surrounded on every has been every hear to the South, and has one state of the south.

enemy.

Fayetteville Observer please copy. At Clinton, on the 10th inst., RICHARD M. son of Capin, W. & Mary Schenck, aged 16 months.